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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The cheese factory of Johnson & Roper, Greenville, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $5,000.

On Saturday the New York Association for the Restoration of American Shipping Interests sent to Hon. H. C. Baikin, M. C., a petition to Congress, closely signed by mechanics of that city, and over eight feet in length.

A number of Germans in Brooklyn met and adopted resolutions, on Saturday afternoon, demanding the total repeal of the Excise law by the Legislature. Many of the lager beer establishments in New York and Brooklyn were open Sunday, and the beverage publicly sold.

As an inducement to the employees of the Erie Railroad along the line not to join their Jersey City brethren in the strike, they have been given full working time at increased wages.

Workmen are now engaged in excavating at the foot of Fulton street, for the foundation of the Brooklyn tower of the proposed East river bridge. The foundation, it is expected, will be finished by December 1st, 1870; after that the upper work will proceed rapidly. The bridge is to be finished in five years.

The Mormon bishops and elders are making great exertions to extend their faith in Long Island. A Conference was begun there on Friday last and closed on Sunday. The business session of the Conference was conducted with closed doors. But public meetings for instruction in doctrine have been held daily. The Conference was attended by delegates from Salt Lake City, headed by Bishop Burton. As a result of the services the Bishop stationed in that neighborhood expects to establish a branch congregations in several other places. The Mormon Temple in Williamsburg was packed during the services on Sunday, the congregation seemed to be composed of English and Germans of the poorer class. An English elder harranged the Saints on the glory of the religion which had stood the test thirty years, despite the ridicule of the world and the stories of the newspapers.

Estimates for the proposed canal to connect East river with Long Island Sound are nearly ready to be submitted to the Government. The canal is to be 2,000 feet in length, 600 feet in width and forty feet deep.

It is said that the feature of the ensuing week in the New York stock market promises to be a struggle in Northwestern, of which Daniel Drew is reported largely short, while Commodore Vander bilt is said to have been buying it ever since September.

Thomas W. Kennard has commenced suit against James McHenry—both of Atlantic and Great Western Railway notoriety—for $1,128,939 19 for services as civil engineer and otherwise in connection with building the above named and other railroads.

Five small business houses in St. Joseph, Mo., were burned Sunday morning. William Fowler, brother-in-law of ex-Congressman Lane, who slept in one of the buildings, was burned to death. While a number of Fenians were trying to rescue his remains the walls fell in.

Charles Argus, whose parents reside in Buffalo, was injured fatally that he died in the street three hours. Frank Hill had his skull fracture and was badly burned. He will probably die. Jule Sidekum, Fred. Matte, William Boroguser and Arthur Cullman were all severely burned and otherwise injured. Joseph Pionte, a negro, was instantly killed. The loss by fire was not less than $50,000.

The trial of Philip Wareham, for the murder of David Kirby, was commenced before Judge Murdock, of the Common Pleas Court of Cincinnati, yesterday.

The Central Insurance Company of Cincinnati made an assignment yesterday, for the benefit of its creditors.

The City Council of Covington, Ky., voted last night to contract for water works of a capacity of 5,000,000 gallons daily, to cost $250,000.

Edward Casey, who attempted to assassinate Robert S. Wilcox, when detected by the latter in stealing clothing, was tried in the Recorder's Court, Chicago, yesterday, and sentenced to fourteen years in the State Penitentiary.

George G. Seaton, night watchman in the Chicago postoffice, has been arrested, charged with robbing the mails. He was committed to await a further examination.

The Iowa Senate yesterday returned to the House the resolution ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment, with a refusal to concur. The House appointed a committee of conference. Doubtless the conference committee will reconcile the difference between the two houses.

The remains of the late George D. Prentice were removed from Masonic Temple to Christ Church, Louisville, yesterday afternoon, where the solemn and impressive burial service of the Episcopal Church was performed, after which they were escorted to Cave Hill Cemetery by the Masonic fraternity and a large number of citizens.

According to the report of the Illinois State Auditor made to the Constitutional Convention, the expenses of running the State penitentiary at Joliet since January 1, 1867, have been $753,882.

The sales of the dry goods house of Field, Fieter & Co., in Chicago during the past year exceeded $12,000,000, while that of J. V. Farwell & Co., in the same business exceed $10,000,000.

On the 20th inst. laborers' wages on the Superior Railroad were reduced from $1 75 per day to $1 50. The Swedes struck, and seven hundred are reported as rioting at Hinckley. They have stopped all work on the road, and threaten to stop trains. Reports say they burned one hundred and fifty shanties Sunday night, but this is contradicted. A special train, with the officers of the road and a police force, left St. Paul yesterday at twelve for the scene of the riot.

Sunday night, just before dark, five prisoners made their escape from the jail in Uniontown, Pa., by prying an iron grated window out of the second story, stepping on the wall and jumping to the ground, a distance of about eighteen feet. There were several other prisoners confined in jail, and they alarmed the Sheriff by shaking the door. The following are the names of the escaped: James Burton, committed for larceny; David Kifer and John Nicklow, passing counterfeit money; Harvey Snively, stabbing John Baldwin at Connellsville, and Wm. Cox, murder. Sheriff Walker had been in the habit of locking the prisoners in their cells at dark, and was just going to do so Sunday evening when he heard the alarm. The jail was in rather a bad condition, and should be looked after by the Fayette county officials.

During religious services in a Boston theater Sunday evening, an alarm of fire was raised by the friends of a pick pocket who had been detected and arrested, and but for the prompt action of the police and door keepers in closing the doors and assuring the congregation there was no danger, a serious disaster might have ensued. Several ladies fainted, but the panic speedily subsided.

The Rathbone Wadding Mill, Valiti, N. Y., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

J. A. Hasley, Postmaster and trader at Waterboro, Maine, has absconded, after obtaining several thousands of dollars by forging the names of substantial citizens. It is believed he fled to Canada.

An Ottawa, Canada, dispatch says: A French Canadian gentleman in this city, who is intimately acquainted with Riell, has received a letter from him, written at Fort Garry about the beginning of this year. In this letter Riell disclaims any idea of annexation, and says it is not too late to come to an amicable agreement with the Government of Canada, and settle the difficulties at Red River.

Advices from Gonraves, Hayti, to the 11 h inst. state that the Provisional Government had issued a decree imposing export duty of four cents per pound on coffee. Troops were being sent south to suppress some important political disturbance, otherwise everything was quiet. The new crop of coffee promised a large yield, and had begun to arrive freely.

TENNESSEE.

Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention.

NASHVILLE, January 24.—The House to-day adopted unanimously a resolution deploring the death of George D. Prentice, and tendering sympathy to Kentucky in her loss.

The Constitutional Convention took up the reports of the majority and minority of the committee on franchise and elections. The majority report proposes to confer the right of suffrage on every male citizen of the United States residing in Tennessee, twenty-one years of age, who shall pay a poll tax. The majority report rejects colored suffrage, and proposes that it be submitted as an independent proposition to the people. Mr. Jones, of Lincoln, astonished the conservatives by moving that the minority proposition be added to that of the majority. Considerable debate followed, and the vote was then taken.

Bread for the People.

Strolling along the wharf this morning, we noticed the steamers St. Charles and Camelia discharging 3,800 sacks, or about 8,000 bushels, beautiful southern wheat. Being naturally prompted to make inquiry about it, we found it all consigned to the proprietors of the Pittsburgh City Mills—S. Liggett & Co. We do not ever remember seeing so large a cargo of such beautiful southern amber wheat laid down on our wharf to one house. No wonder the doors of the Pittsburgh City Mills have such a wide spread reputation—made from such wheat. We are informed this beautiful wheat comes from Southern Illinois and Southern Kentucky.

New Feature in the Tea Trade.

Consumers of teas can now get pure and unadulterated teas of all varieties in quarter, half and one pound papers. Jenkins & Bro. are having teas put up in this way, with the retail price on every package, with description of the tea and Checked Front on all the packages. No more trouble about poor tea or high prices. A liberal discount will be allowed dealers, which will give them fair profits and reliable teas for their trade. See advertisement on this page.

The Oregon Brewery

Still remains on Stevenson street, and the quality of the ale which it distributes through the country is still up to its reputation. Orders are always promptly attended to by Messrs. Fier, Damnals & Co., if left in person or sent by mail.

Nothing is More Wholesome

Or more agreeable than a glass of ale taken at dinner with your roast beef. It aids digestion, invigorates the system, and puts fat on your bones. Try Fier, Damnals & Co.'s ale, made at the Oregon Brewery, on Stevenson street. †

Do not Neglect

A slight cough, it may end in consumption. C. W. Galen's Cough Balsam will relieve you. ——— THIS

THE BEST Machine in the market. †

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1870. NO. 113.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Virginia Restored to the Union.

Bill Passed in the House and Will be Signed by the President To-Day—General Farnsworth gives Gen. Butler a "Dressing Down"—How the Proposed Additional Currency will be Distributed—Estimates of Legislative, Judicial and Executive Expenses Reduced—The Departments think they Can Get along with Thirty Millions Less than Originally Estimated—Discovery of an Indemnity Fund—The Georgia Trouble—The Tariff Bill—Duty on Steel and Pig Iron—The Reduction of the Army.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C, January 24, 1870.

Virginia Bill Passed in the House.

The Virginia question is out of Congress, and the bill for the re-admission of the State will to-morrow goto the President for his signature, which he has already said he will at once give. The House got it the Senate bill about three o'clock. The Democrats voted on a yea and nay vote for taking up, and the motion was of course carried, the vote standing—yeas, 135; nays, 49. Only an hour was allowed for debate, but the time brought out something of interest. Mr. Bingham took the ground that the Senate conditions amount to nothing, as the State must be admitted to equality with other States if admitted at all. Mr. Butler made a characteristic speech. He is sore over the fact that the House acted on the matter during his absence, and took occasion to lecture that body for its temerity in so doing, and pitched into Bingham and Farnsworth in a caustic manner for their proceeding. Mr. Bingham had no chance to reply, but Mr. Logan spoke out sharply in defence of himself and Bingham, and the latter Bingham bill. Mr. Farnsworth had charge of the bill, and of course got the closing word. He gave Butler a dressing down that was no man in the House has had for many a day. Butler had questioned his soundness as a Republican, which, in view of the fact that Farnsworth has been conspicuously long before the Republican party had an existence, was certainly a very rash thing to do. Mr. Farnsworth replied with spirit and vigor in telling as he could, and put the fear of the House into roars of laughter that the Speaker's mallet in vain tried to check. Mr. Farnsworth's corner to-day, and on other occasions during this Virginia discussion, has pushed him forward to a position in the House that he never had before, and the tilt with Butler in this connection showed that he sometimes has a rather rough customer to handle. The debate being over, the Senate amendments were concurred in, not because the majority liked them, but because all Republicans thought it time to have done with wrangling about the matter. The bill, with none but Democrats in the negative, was passed by yeas 136, nays 57, and so a quarter before five, this session of the Thirty-first Congress gave its assent to the restoration of Virginia to the National Councils from which she withdrew nearly ten years ago.

Distribution of Proposed Currency.

The Comptroller of the Currency has furnished the Senate Finance Committee with a statement showing in part how the forty-five millions new currency authorized by the last Sherman's bill, to-day under consideration in the Senate, will have to be distributed. Virginia and West Virginia together will get $1,958,257; Missouri, $1,604,100; Kentucky, $2,704,486; Tennessee, $3,286,115; Louisiana, $808,358; Mississippi, $1,289,456; Georgia, $2,000,596; North Carolina, $2,126,129; South Carolina, $1,426,266; Alabama, $2,534,383; Texas, $1,893,403; Arkansas, $1,590,396; Florida, $829,351. This makes an aggregate of $25,289,870 which is the proportion of the National banks belonging to the aforesaid States under the provision of existing laws requiring the distribution of one hundred and fifty millions on the basis of population. The first section of the bill authorized in this new bill must be distributed on the basis of the State resources. The Comptroller has not furnished any statements saying officially where the $19,710,130 will be sent, but it is generally understood that the larger part of it must also be given to the Southern States, Wisconsin alone of the Northern and Western States getting a small amount.

Reduction of Estimated Congressional Expenses.

The introduction to-day in the House Appropriation Committee of the annual bill for legislative, judicial and executive expense brought out the fact that the whole committee is with Mr. Dawes in objecting to the department estimates, and insisting on the most rigid economy in our expenditures. The amount given by this bill is $2,000,000 less than the estimates were, and the committee intend pursuing the policy of reduction in the estimates to be acted on in other bills. Nearly two-fifths of the present reduction is in expenses of Congress, showing that the committee is not actuated by any special hostility to the departments. There are signs that some economic questions are playing a strong part with the Committee. Before making his speech Mr. Dawes went to every department, and tried in vain to get a reduction in estimates, representing the need of economy in strong terms, and he could till he had wholly failed in obtaining satisfaction that the Committee determined to bring the matter before the House. The reasons and reasoning in opinion is so decided in supporting the position taken by Mr. Dawes that every department is now overhauling its estimates in a greater or less extent, and from the figures given to one of the city newspapers, and probably furnished to Mr. Butler for use in the speech he is going to deliver on Wednesday, it is seen that the Government will get along with at least thirty millions less than was at first asked. The committee feel that they have not been fairly treated, and will probably have something to say about the matter before the end of the week.

Discovery of an Indemnity Fund.

The House Naval Committee in examining a claim before them found an old letter of Mr. Seward mentioning as a fact that Japan had paid over to the State Department as indemnity for damages to commerce a considerable sum of money in gold. A number of weeks ago, Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, who had charge of the matter, called on the Treasury Department for information as to the disposition of the funds, and received a reply that the Treasury knew nothing of it. He then called on the State Department, and only the last week received a reply acknowledging that several years ago Japan had paid nearly six hundred thousand and China about four hundred thousand; that these sums had been invested in 10-40's, and that the interest regularly collected and invested in the same kind of bonds. A small portion of it appears to be unaccounted for. Mr. Scofield has drawn a bill turning the whole sum invested or uninvested over to the Treasury with instructions to have it applied to the sinking fund. This will suit the State Department, and Secretary Fish in a communication asks Congress to take it out of his hands and make some disposition of it.

Georgia.

The President, General Sherman, the Secretary of War and several members of Congress have had some consultation within a day or two on Georgia affairs. The President spoke very high terms of General Terry; said he was a good lawyer as well as a discreet man, and it was thought best to give him full discretion in managing things down there. The President expressed regret that the great powers had been put by Congress into the hands of any military officer, but said he should not interfere with the General unless he seemed to be largely transcending his authority. The latest information from Georgia is contained in a telegram from a careful and trustworthy gentleman to one of the New England Senators, who says: "I have known leading men here for some time, and assure you that rigut and every interest of free labor requires that Terry be sustained. His position he has taken. Bryant and Caldwell misrepresent the facts. There are not a half dozen Republicans who agree with Bryant, and there is not a colored man in either House who goes with him, though he has tried every art to win them. The military investigation is proceeding quietly, and the Republicans will be satisfied with the result, and no man be unjustly deprived of his seat. It is of vital importance that Terry be sustained. Say so for me to the President."

The Tariff Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee, it now seems, had no expectation last Friday of being able to bring in the tariff bill to-day, as the Chairman then announced, and the chances are that they cannot get it in for several days yet. They are giving it a final revision, and fixing the rates by a full vote of members. The rate on steel was fixed three weeks ago at three cents per pound, and to-day it was raised to 3½ cents, at which figure it will probably remain till the House gets a chance at the bill. The committee have agreed to leave the tariff at 10 per cent., as now, on hides, and will not touch duties on salt. They have also finally voted pig iron at seven dollars and scrap iron at six dollars per ton.

The Reduction of the Army.

The House Military Committee have agreed to one clause of the bill reducing the army, which provides for a board of five officers to examine all the officers in the army below the grade of Brigadier General, and report the names of such as they think can be mustered out with the least detriment to the service in the contemplated reduction. The Committee will further consider the bill next Wednesday, and intend to report it to the House at an early day.

Report Unfounded.

A report has been circulated at Topeka, Kansas, for effect upon the Legislature, that Messrs. Butler, Lawrence and Julian have recalled a written opinion they gave last winter, regarding the validity of certain extensive sales of land under Indian treaties. There is no foundation for this story, as all these gentlemen adhere to the views they have heretofore expressed.

The Supreme Court

Had a case this morning in which some persons thought it must give an opinion on the legal tender act. It was a case about hotel property in this city, when a contract was made ten years ago for certain payments of money. The suit was one of equity, and the Court found a way to get around the legal tender question, and that goes over for decision on its merits, though the opinion is not likely to be made at present.

Prince Arthur at the Capitol.

Prince Arthur, with Minister Thornton and two or three other friends, was at the Capitol for about an hour this afternoon. He was in the Senate during the debate on Mr. Sherman s financial bill, but probably found that dull work. In the House he had an opportunity to see and hear the lively sparring that took place between Mr. Butler and some of the Democrats on the questions raised concerning Terry's conquest of Georgia.

Gov. Walker of Virginia.

The people are talking to-night about the position of Messrs. Sumner and Butler relative to Governor Walker, of Virginia. Mr. Sumner called him a traitor over and over again last week, but Mr. Butler said to-day that he had known him for some time and that he is an honorable and high minded man.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1870.

SENATE.

PRINCE ARTHUR VISITS THE PRESIDENT.

Prince Arthur and suite and Minister Thornton visited the President to-day. The presentation took place in the Blue Room. There were no speeches, but merely pleasant conversation, the Prince expressing himself thus far pleased with his visit, and the President expressing the hope that it would continue to be agreeable. The party were invited by the President into the Red Room, where the Prince and his companions were presented to Mrs. Grant and Mr. Dent, the lady's father. Mr. Grant and Mr. Dent occupied most of the time in conversation. The visit was only twenty minutes in duration. The party subsequently visited the diplomatic galleries of both Houses of Congress.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: Jeremiah D. Hyde, Receiver of Public Monies at Visalia, California; Edward W. Willet, Register of the Land office, Visalia, Cal.; John W. Galt, Receiver at Brownsville, Missouri; Harry Carpenter, Post Master at Honulton, Nevada.

THE DUTY ON STEEL.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day raised the duty on manufactured steel to three and a quarter cents. There is a disposition to make a general increase of duty on manufactured steel and iron.

CONGRESS.

The Virginia Bill Passed by the House.

Speech of Senator Sherman on His Bill to Provide a Currency of Coin Notes—A Lively Debate in the House—Mr. Farnsworth Takes Butler to Task, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. STEWART desired to make a personal explanation, in order to correct a statement of Mr. Sumner in the discussion with Mr. Trumbull on Friday.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. SUMNER that he would, if the request was granted, go into the whole history of the question, the order of business was called for and the request of Mr. Stewart was granted.

Mr. FENTON presented a memorial for the removal of the duty on Canadian lumber.

Petitions were presented for the abolition of the banking privilege against the consent and advance of the income tax, and Mr. HAMLIN introduced a bill for the relief of the poor of the District of Columbia; referred.

Mr. DRAKE reported, from the Naval Committee, a bill for the appointment of naval cadets for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery. He said the committee asked for proof of claims upon the basis of the act of March 30, 1867. The bill was laid over.

Mr. DAVIS reported a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report to the Senate, as soon as practicable, by bill or otherwise, if any, General Terry has organized and convened a military commission to inquire into the eligibility of Senators and Representatives elected to the Legislature of Georgia, and requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public service, to communicate copies of all orders issued, correspondence with General Terry and the Governor, and all information they may have with reference to the organization of such commission.

Mr. SUMNER objecting to the present consideration of the resolution, it was laid over.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered for reference, by joint resolution granting a pension to the widow of the late President Lincoln. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to provide a national currency of coin notes, and to equalize the distribution and circulation thereof, which was read.

Mr. SHERMAN, Chairman of the Finance Committee, said he did not propose to enter into an elaborate financial argument in support of the bill, but would confine himself to two main propositions, namely: The first relating to the equalization of the distribution of the banking currency among the States; second, free banking on a coin basis. The present distribution was fixed by law, and was unequal and palpably unfair. Three States—Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—containing a population of less than 2,000,000 have over $60,000,000 circulation. One-fifteenth of the population have more than one-fifth of the bank circulation. The rapidly growing Western States, where credit is in demand, have scarcely three dollars to an inhabitant, while all the late rebel States are practically without any banking circulation. This unequal distribution he said, grew out of the palpable violation of law by the then Comptroller of the Currency and Secretary of the Treasury.

The first banking act of February 25, 1863, provided a rule of distribution by which the whole amount of circulation was not to exceed $300,000,000, $150,000,000 of which was apportioned among the States according to population, and the other $150,000,000 according to banking capital and resources. The revised act of June 3, 1864, was silent as to distribution, but gave to existing banks the right to enter into the banking system without limit. The first opportunity of distribution was the coming argument, Congress, by the act of March 3, 1865, restored the old rule of distribution. At that time there was less than $250,000,000 of banking circulation, and if this law had been observed no State would have been reserved for it not less than five dollars for each inhabitant. But the Comptroller openly disregarded, and the pretense to justify it was a provision in the Internal Revenue act of March 3, 1865, which continued up until July 1, 1865, the privilege to existing banks to become National banks.

On the 1st of October, 1869, the whole banking circulation was $356,000,000, leaving three months after the expiration of this act $100,000,000 for distribution according to population. But in open disregard of the law the remaining circulation was issued to the old States, to the exclusion of the southern and western States, thus increasing all the difficulties now complained of under the system as it stands.

National banking was, he said, a monopoly confined to a few States, where population was not increasing, excluding all the rapidly growing States of the West. The majority of Senators and Representatives being from the States having less than one-seventh of the whole circulation, this unequal system of the whole system, and would inevitably overthrow it unless corrected.

Mr. SHERMAN referred to the advantage of the national banking system over that of state banks, which, with its organization of territorial circulation, would be the only safe and uniform banking system that could be adopted. The West demanded more circulation, and were deprived of it by the action of the East, the latter enjoying its monopoly, demanded contraction, and the West was willing to yield to the West one dollar for circulation. For three years a remedy for this had been sought. During the last Congress the Senate and House each passed bills recalling from some of the Eastern States a portion of their excess for distribution in the West and South, but there was a difference as to the time per annum for the recall. The Senate, House insisted on general and the Senate contented only for a partial distribution, not exceeding $50,000,000. Objection was made that the Eastern banks were innocent of fault, and the withdrawal of their circulation would derange business and inflict a greater evil than the one to be remedied. To avoid this the Committee on Finance made the following suggestion to the President and Secretary of the Treasury, proposing to increase the limits of bank circulation $15,000,000, the circulation to be distributed to the Southern and Western States, which was the proposition of this bill. The first objection was that this was an expansion of the currency, which he denied. The second objection was that Mr. SHERMAN said in no event during the suspension of specie payments would he favor a proposition to increase the bank circulation without withdrawing circulation in some other form.

To avoid expansion of the currency two measures were suggested, namely: The gradual withdrawal of greenbacks; but this plan would not receive the sanction of the House. The other plan was to issue bonds, and the Finance Committee—the withdrawal of 3 per cent. certificates now held by the banks, in lieu of their reserves in place of legal tender notes, then pay the entire territory of those 3 per cent. certificates, which were substituted for compound interest notes, and were a temporary issue to avoid an increase of the bonded debt. They were the most objectionable, being payable on demand. They might be presented to the treasury when most inconvenient. They were the interest and were mainly held in Eastern banks, where circulation is in excess. By their payment the United States saves from one to two per interest, and will net three per cent. taxes on new banks to be organized. This would equalize currency without either contraction or expansion.

The remaining propositions of the bill authorized, he said, free banking on coin notes. This was an imagination of the true principle of banking, embracing absolute security to the note holder and the United States. The issuing of private corporations as banks to give flexibility to the currency and to meet the ebb and flow of exchange. He redemption on demand in gold coin, and freedom from monopoly or restrictions, except such as were necessary to protect its debtors and creditors. The banks to be authorized are confined to places of large specie deposit, or in New York and the South, where large transactions are based upon gold values.

He further announced the possible objections to the proposition. He would not press the bill at the time by a bill for funding the public debt and for a revision of the internal revenue tax and tariff.

Mr. DAVIS remarked that the chief value of the gold notes was their convertibility into gold with which they were redeemed. To make them equal in value to gold, their face must be redeemable in gold, and be secured when presented by holders to the bank. In case of the bank failing to make them equal in value, the Government must be ready and able to pay in said redemption notes.

Mr. SHERMAN replied by reference to the fourth section of the bill, requiring every National Bank to keep on hand at all times, twenty-five per cent. of its circulation in gold or silver coin. Then, he said, the law under the present system was that if the note was presented to a bank and not paid, the holder might at once present it to the Government, which would redeem it within twenty days. The banks were bound to redeem their notes at the center of redemption, and the same general principle that applied to circulating notes applied also to gold notes.

At the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. HOWE delivered a lengthy argument in review of financial propositions which had been suggested. He advocated the proposition to allow legal tenders to be funded in six per cent. bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government; conferring the privilege of funding to those who will use bonds as a basis for new bank circulation, and giving preference to those portions of the country which have the least circulation, and deficient in circulation. He complained that the Government compelled the public creditors to carry its own overdue obligations and made him no compensation for so doing, and the pending bill did not attempt to right this wrong. He complained that the amount of circulation was limited by inflexible law, and this wrong the pending bill would perpetuate. The franchise of banking was a monopoly, arbitrarily and unjustly distributed among a few to the exclusion of the many. The pending bill created a new monopoly. It also proposed to silence all complaints that the South and West were denied equal rights under the law by flinging to them the pittance of $15,000,000 to grow over a thousand millions. Legitimate and extreme trade was imperiled and honest effort demoralized by men who were daily making contracts for the future delivery of gold, while this bill would charter a great corporation to engage in the same business. He would have a law which declared the gold gambler a criminal, and convict him as a felon. He would not by this bill proposed to license him to set up in trade under sanction of sacred law.

Mr. WILSON said the proposition to supply $45,000,000 additional would not meet present requirements. The proposition to provide a national currency of coin notes instituted a system of free banking on a specie basis, which was impossible until we had specie payments. Besides, this would create a third currency in addition to greenbacks and gold notes. He intimated that he would propose an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the bill. The proposed amendment is the bill recently introduced and explained by himself, to provide a national currency of coin notes, and equalize the distribution of circulating notes.

Mr. COLE gave notice that he would offer an amendment to insert in lieu of the former portion of the bill the following:

That in addition to the amount of United States notes forty-four millions now in circulation, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized from time to time, upon like rate of interest bearing bonds at their market value $45,000,000 such notes for circulation.

The Senate went into Executive session, and after about an hour's session, at 4:25 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Among the large number of bills introduced were the following:

Resuming land granted for a railroad from the Mississippi river to Little Rock, Arkansas, to Ohio, via Little Rock, to the Texas boundary, near Fulton, Arkansas, and regranting to others engaging to build the road.

Fixing the compensation of letter carriers at $1,200.

To increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to locate the Court of Claims.

To authorize the building of a railroad from Washington City to Schuylkill county, Pa.

Granting 160 acres of land to soldiers who served in the late war.

To add certain kinds of pensioners on a gold basis.

Providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines.

For the survey of Fort Gratiot military reservation, Michigan.

Allowing citizens of West Virginia to present claims against the United States to the U. S. the Court of Claims.

To authorize the people of New Mexico to form a Constitution and State government preparatory to admission as a State.

Granting additional bounty lands to the several territories.

Mr. ELDRIDGE offered a resolution declaring that from the nature of its duties the Committee on Ways and Means was entitled to the use of adjoining contested election cases the members thereof should act according to all rules of law without regard to the action of any House or a special oath in each case. The previous question was seconded, 91 to 49.

Mr. KELSEY, of New York, moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 108, nays 49.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested an amendment, extending the same principle to all members of the House who should be called in contested cases.

The resolution was not tabled, yeas 44, nays 139, and was adopted, 135 to 25.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill to establish the legal-tender notes, the whole history of the question, the order of business was called for and the request of Mr. Stewart was granted.

Mr. FENTON presented a memorial for the removal of the duty on Canadian lumber.

Petitions were presented for the abolition of the banking privilege against the consent and advance of the income tax, and Mr. HAMLIN introduced a bill for the relief of the poor of the District of Columbia; referred.

Mr. DRAKE reported, from the Naval Committee, a bill for the appointment of naval cadets for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery. He said the committee asked for proof of claims upon the basis of the act of March 30, 1867. The bill was laid over.

Mr. DAVIS reported a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report to the Senate, as soon as practicable, by bill or otherwise, if any, General Terry has organized and convened a military commission to inquire into the eligibility of Senators and Representatives elected to the Legislature of Georgia, and requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public service, to communicate copies of all orders issued, correspondence with General Terry and the Governor, and all information they may have with reference to the organization of such commission.

Mr. SUMNER objecting to the present consideration of the resolution, it was laid over.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered for reference, by joint resolution granting a pension to the widow of the late President Lincoln. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to provide a national currency of coin notes, and to equalize the distribution and circulation thereof, which was read.

Mr. SHERMAN, Chairman of the Finance Committee, said he did not propose to enter into an elaborate financial argument in support of the bill, but would confine himself to two main propositions, namely: The first relating to the equalization of the distribution of the banking currency among the States; second, free banking on a coin basis. The present distribution was fixed by law, and was unequal and palpably unfair. Three States—Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—containing a population of less than 2,000,000 have over $60,000,000 circulation. One-fifteenth of the population have more than one-fifth of the bank circulation. The rapidly growing Western States, where credit is in demand, have scarcely three dollars to an inhabitant, while all the late rebel States are practically without any banking circulation. This unequal distribution he said, grew out of the palpable violation of law by the then Comptroller of the Currency and Secretary of the Treasury.

The first banking act of February 25, 1863, provided a rule of distribution by which the whole amount of circulation was not to exceed $300,000,000, $150,000,000 of which was apportioned among the States according to population, and the other $150,000,000 according to banking capital and resources. The revised act of June 3, 1864, was silent as to distribution, but gave to existing banks the right to enter into the banking system without limit. The first opportunity of distribution was the coming argument, Congress, by the act of March 3, 1865, restored the old rule of distribution. At that time there was less than $250,000,000 of banking circulation, and if this law had been observed no State would have been reserved for it not less than five dollars for each inhabitant. But the Comptroller openly disregarded, and the pretense to justify it was a provision in the Internal Revenue act of March 3, 1865, which continued up until July 1, 1865, the privilege to existing banks to become National banks.

On the 1st of October, 1869, the whole banking circulation was $356,000,000, leaving three months after the expiration of this act $100,000,000 for distribution according to population. But in open disregard of the law the remaining circulation was issued to the old States, to the exclusion of the southern and western states, thus increasing all the difficulties now complained of under the system as it stands.

National banking was, he said, a monopoly confined to a few States, where population was not increasing, excluding all the rapidly growing States of the West. The majority of Senators and Representatives being from the States having less than one-seventh of the whole circulation, this unequal system of the whole system, and would inevitably overthrow it unless corrected.

Mr. SHERMAN referred to the advantage of the national banking system over that of state banks, which, with its organization of territorial circulation, would be the only safe and uniform banking system that could be adopted. The West demanded more circulation, and were deprived of it by the action of the East, the latter enjoying its monopoly, demanded contraction, and the West was willing to yield to the West one dollar for circulation. For three years a remedy for this had been sought. During the last Congress the Senate and House each passed bills recalling from some of the Eastern States a portion of their excess for distribution in the West and South, but there was a difference as to the time per annum for the recall. The Senate, House insisted on general and the Senate contented only for a partial distribution, not exceeding $50,000,000. Objection was made that the Eastern banks were innocent of fault, and the withdrawal of their circulation would derange business and inflict a greater evil than the one to be remedied. To avoid this the Committee on Finance made the following suggestion to the President and Secretary of the Treasury, proposing to increase the limits of bank circulation $15,000,000, the circulation to be distributed to the Southern and Western States, which was the proposition of this bill. The first objection was that this was an expansion of the currency, which he denied. The second objection was that Mr. SHERMAN said in no event during the suspension of specie payments would he favor a proposition to increase the bank circulation without withdrawing circulation in some other form.

To avoid expansion of the currency two measures were suggested, namely: The gradual withdrawal of greenbacks; but this plan would not receive the sanction of the House. The other plan was to issue bonds, and the Finance Committee—the withdrawal of 3 per cent. certificates now held by the banks, in lieu of their reserves in place of legal tender notes, then pay the entire territory of those 3 per cent. certificates, which were substituted for compound interest notes, and were a temporary issue to avoid an increase of the bonded debt. They were the most objectionable, being payable on demand. They might be presented to the treasury when most inconvenient. They were the interest and were mainly held in Eastern banks, where circulation is in excess. By their payment the United States saves from one to two per interest, and will net three per cent. taxes on new banks to be organized. This would equalize currency without either contraction or expansion.

The remaining propositions of the bill authorized, he said, free banking on coin notes. This was an imagination of the true principle of banking, embracing absolute security to the note holder and the United States. The issuing of private corporations as banks to give flexibility to the currency and to meet the ebb and flow of exchange. He redemption on demand in gold coin, and freedom from monopoly or restrictions, except such as were necessary to protect its debtors and creditors. The banks to be authorized are confined to places of large specie deposit, or in New York and the South, where large transactions are based upon gold values.

He further announced the possible objections to the proposition. He would not press the bill at the time by a bill for funding the public debt and for a revision of the internal revenue tax and tariff.

Mr. DAVIS remarked that the chief value of the gold notes was their convertibility into gold with which they were redeemed. To make them equal in value to gold, their face must be redeemable in gold, and be secured when presented by holders to the bank. In case of the bank failing to make them equal in value, the Government must be ready and able to pay in said redemption notes.

Mr. SHERMAN replied by reference to the fourth section of the bill, requiring every National Bank to keep on hand at all times, twenty-five per cent. of its circulation in gold or silver coin. Then, he said, the law under the present system was that if the note was presented to a bank and not paid, the holder might at once present it to the Government, which would redeem it within twenty days. The banks were bound to redeem their notes at the center of redemption, and the same general principle that applied to circulating notes applied also to gold notes.

At the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. HOWE delivered a lengthy argument in review of financial propositions which had been suggested. He advocated the proposition to allow legal tenders to be funded in six per cent. bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government; conferring the privilege of funding to those who will use bonds as a basis for new bank circulation, and giving preference to those portions of the country which have the least circulation, and deficient in circulation. He complained that the Government compelled the public creditors to carry its own overdue obligations and made him no compensation for so doing, and the pending bill did not attempt to right this wrong. He complained that the amount of circulation was limited by inflexible law, and this wrong the pending bill would perpetuate. The franchise of banking was a monopoly, arbitrarily and unjustly distributed among a few to the exclusion of the many. The pending bill created a new monopoly. It also proposed to silence all complaints that the South and West were denied equal rights under the law by flinging to them the pittance of $15,000,000 to grow over a thousand millions. Legitimate and extreme trade was imperiled and honest effort demoralized by men who were daily making contracts for the future delivery of gold, while this bill would charter a great corporation to engage in the same business. He would have a law which declared the gold gambler a criminal, and convict him as a felon. He would not by this bill proposed to license him to set up in trade under sanction of sacred law.

Mr. WILSON said the proposition to supply $45,000,000 additional would not meet present requirements. The proposition to provide a national currency of coin notes instituted a system of free banking on a specie basis, which was impossible until we had specie payments. Besides, this would create a third currency in addition to greenbacks and gold notes. He intimated that he would propose an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the bill. The proposed amendment is the bill recently introduced and explained by himself, to provide a national currency of coin notes, and equalize the distribution of circulating notes.

Mr. COLE gave notice that he would offer an amendment to insert in lieu of the former portion of the bill the following:

That in addition to the amount of United States notes forty-four millions now in circulation, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized from time to time, upon like rate of interest bearing bonds at their market value $45,000,000 such notes for circulation.

The Senate went into Executive session, and after about an hour's session, at 4:25 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Among the large number of bills introduced were the following:

Resuming land granted for a railroad

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY JANUARY 25, 1870.

VIRGINIA is about to step in. She might have done so a long time ago, but chose to pursue a course that necessitated a tarrying for a long time in the ante-room. The House of Representatives yesterday passed the bill which the Senate put through under somewhat singular circumstances. The "mother of Presidents" will step back into the family of States, shorn in her proportions and not likely in the future to be as prolific as in former times. She will scarcely know herself when she comes to look once more in the family mirror.

DR. BARKER'S LECTURE last night on the Spectroscope in interest and entertainment fully met the expectations of those who expected most. In clearness of statement the lecture was excellent, probably not containing a sentence unintelligible to the least prepared of the audience, and the experiments were brilliant. The keenest of the audience was manifest in the patient attention with which all listened even to the end, as well as in the applause called forth by the most striking instrumental illustrations. In the lecture this evening, an account will be given of the application of the spectroscope to the analysis of solar and stellar light, the most interesting side of the whole subject. The audience last night was very large. We trust that the Academy will be still better filled this evening, if that be possible.

TO us outsiders it seems that the great Council succeeds very well in keeping its proceedings secret. Yet the Fathers are not satisfied with their own success in this direction, as a few days ago, circulars were distributed among them, by athority, enjoining greater reticence. As if to render silence easier and more practicable, brevity of discourse was at the same time urged upon the members. This absolute secrecy in regard to the debates and acts of the Council is a novel feature in the history of such assemblies, and is, no doubt, supposed to be rendered necessary by the circumstances of the time. But reliance having been enjoined in the first place, it is strange that it should have been needful to repeat the admonition, as Popish ecclesiastics are commonly thought of as knowing how to hold their tongues. However, a single babbler, or one American or English Bishop not convinced of the importance of reserve, may have been the leak. Then, it is not improbable that among the members who represent widely different opinions, there may be some who, on the ground of policy, are not unwilling to use publicity as an instrument of pressure, or restraint upon their opponents.

THE Honorable HIRAM P. REVELS, Senator elect from Mississippi, is reported to be of a "healthy dark brown color," and is, therefore, probably not of purely negro descent. As in the instance of ALEXANDRE DUMAS *pere*, there is room for curious inquiry as to the degree in which different races are intermingled in his blood and represented in his person. It used to be told how a gentleman of an ethnographically inquisitive spirit from South Carolina, seeing "the great novelist and dramatist who had exhausted all successes and wearied the hundred voices of renown," figuring in the fashionable circles of Paris, was moved to question DUMAS about his pedigree. His African blood was obvious to the man of the South, but how much had gone to constitute those peculiar features he was quite unable to conjecture. To the first and second questions DUMAS politely answered—"I am a quadroon;" "my father was a mulatto." To the third question, DUMAS, out of patience, replied—"my genealogy began where yours ends, sir,—my grandfather was a baboon, sir." In these days of Darwinism, which traces all mankind back to the ancestry thus claimed by the celebrated Frenchman, Senator REVELS may expect to suffer little in the scientific circles of Washington in consequence of any similar, or similar traces that may appear in his features or person. Especially if his manners are all right. Well educated, and accustomed to strenuous intellectual exertion, if his right to a seat in the Senate shall be allowed, he may appear to great advantage. Men of pure negro pedigree have often moved as temporary members of the highest English and French society without suggesting to observers the slightest notion of inferiority in either mind or manners. Perhaps no foreigners have ever been better received or more respected in the most select quarters than two or more of the representatives of Liberia in London, one of them once Governor of the African republic. And we remember to have once heard Mr. WALTER FORWARD in a speech declare that he had never met with better informed gentlemen than certain Liberian delegates who had visited Washington while he was there. He added that as diplomatists they would compare favorably with any he had ever known.

We think it will be wise and creditable to give the new Senator precisely the reception and treatment to which he would be entitled as the member of another race. Nor will there be anything surprising in the fact, if he should turn out a statesman of surpassing and highly imposing dignity of mien and deportment.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your endorsement of Senator Howard's bill restoring to the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions the business of granting licenses in Allegheny county, appears at first sight to be a move in the right direction. But will it bear examination? Is our elective Judiciary hampered sufficiently already by party devices, and are we prepared to add to the difficulties by which it is already environed, that of the Whisky Ring?

Is not the office of County Commissioner but a sample of what our Judges may become? Might we not in due time be cursed as New York city is to-day in this direction? Knowing the *present power* of the Whisky Ring, should we not guard against everything that would increase it?

The plan of submitting the number of licenses to the vote of the particular township in which they are desired, seems to be the one calculated to reach the evil most directly. By this plan the question is brought to the door of every house, and earnest practical effort can be directed against it. The evil loses its vast proportions when it is attacked thus in detail, and men will not be apt to support the Whisky Ring in its entirety will be very glad in this way to get a cut at one of its heads.

A general law of this kind for this State seems to many the most effective way of meeting the difficulty.

In giving a place in our columns to the above, we disavow for the writer and ourselves any intention to reflect on the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions. We are for Senator HOWARD'S bill, because we are confident that our Judges would be far safer persons into whose hands to commit the business of granting licenses than are the County Commissioners. In support of this belief experience is confidently appealed to, and in our opinion not a single word need be added to prove how beneficial, in every point of view, would be such a change. We readily admit that there is some force in the suggestion that our elective Judiciary might be involved in an unseemly strife. But here, again, the past can be appealed to. Certainly experience here does not justify the fears of our correspondent. New York is no criterion. Nothing but itself can be its parallel. We look rather to the superior intelligence and virtue of our people—and on this we might rely to rectify present abuses, but for the imminent necessity which cannot afford to wait till the Commissioners can be reformed out. Two more years of present peril is not to be thought of.

As to submitting the question of license to the people, while it might work well in rural districts, as a general thing it would prove the most ineans of perpetuating the evil where the need of a cure is most pressing. What sense or practical utility would there be in having one side of a street, dividing two wards, free from while the other was lined with dram shops? It is into the worst places that reform should be carried—and it must be carried, for who supposes it ever will be of home growth? Our correspondent will readily carry out the argument. He will scarcely maintain that the physician should be called for those who are well, while those who are sick are left to cure themselves. We establish schools, and adopt reformatory measures where the need of reform is greatest. The reverse of this is not the rule of wise men.

A SUBJECT is to be laid before the Council which we do not remember to have seen anywhere mentioned as one of the reasons of its call. It seems, however, about as practically important as any of them. We may not understand the matter, but we allude to "the Petition against the excesses of language who edit religious journals," which is reported to have been drawn up and numerously signed by the Fathers. Protestants have often wondered at the freedom of discussion and assertion in which Catholic laymen have been indulged by the authorities of the Papal church. We have, it may be, too readily taken for granted that these mighty champions enjoyed the approval of their spiritual superiors, when, in fact, they were merely free lances who owed, or at least owned subjection to no commander. Persons who have paid any attention to religious controversy in France were at once reminded by the petition just referred to of several most gallant polemics of the class, who in that country have long carried desolation and fear. But we are more interested in the petition of the petitioners to some eminent controversialists of this class, who employ the English language. No American, conscious of more or less earnest hostility to Popery as a gigantic system of oppression utterly antagonistic to intellectual progress and free institutions, can have failed to watch several of those non-clerical supporters of Catholicity with feelings of the liveliest interest. In view of the almost certainly happy influence of their zealous labors, many Protestants must have found it in their hearts to bless these their enemies. The lay champions we at this moment have in mind are all so-called converts from one or another denomination of Protestant Christianity. For sufficient reasons, not seeking or not finding admission to the priesthood, they yet feel called upon to step forth as assailants of the church which they have left, and as champions of the church which they have joined. Full of the missionary spirit of the convert, sometimes indecorously called the hatred of the renegade for the friends whom he has deserted, these Catholic recruits often maintain their new religion in a manner well adapted to render it odious or contemptible in the eyes of intelligent Protestants. Instead of using the knowledge which their opportunities have enabled them to give in such a way as to recommend their adopted faith, they frequently take advantage of it in framing insulting appeals. On the other hand, in the pride of their Catholic championship, and in their character of Catholic advocates, they disregard all those decencies and that reserve by which, judiciously employed, so much is gained for a religious cause. From the petition to which we have referred, it should seem that the Catholic discipline furnished no method of regulating these reckless polemics, and that it was necessary to appeal to the Council for measures of restraint

A CAPITAL FRIGHT.

The good people of Washington have been made uneasy by the agitation of the removal of the national capital to the Mississippi valley; and this, we presume, is perfectly natural, for to them the question is not one of politics or sentiment, as it is to most Americans, but purely a question of dollars and cents. The capital removed from the Potomac to the Mississippi would sink Washington from its position as one of the four or five great political centers of the world, down to the standard of a tenth rate American city—something like Alexandria below it on the Potomac, or Lancaster, which at one time was the capital of Pennsylvania, or Chillicothe of Ohio, and Vincennes of Indiana, and Vandalia of Illinois. We can readily understand the dismay with which even the discussion of the question fills the minds of people who know so well the extent of the capital pickings as the old residenters of Washington. But this will not save them. At best it is but a question of time. State capitals in this country have almost uniformly followed a rule which locates them near the geographical center and center of population, and we do not see why the location of the national capital should be an exception to this principle.

The policy of the Washington people just now seems to be, for the first time in its history, to do something for themselves. Hence the agitation of the World's Fair project in that city, which hardly wants a single wholesale mercantile establishment, manufactory, or a first-class business house, aside from banks, financial and faro. Then there will be appropriations asked for from Congress to commence new public buildings and finish old ones; to open new avenues and improve the river. If granted they will hereafter be cited as an economical reason why the capital should not be removed. It is on this question of further appropriations for Government buildings in the District, that the battle in Congress between the friends and opponents of removal will commence. The opposition understand the value of the economical argument, and will not care to give its advantages to the Washingtonians, while the latter feel the importance of a decisive settlement of the question before the Congressional apportionment of 1870 introduces an increased and more aggressive western representation into the House of Representatives.

THE celebrated Cheney case, in Chicago, has been argued in the Supreme Court of Illinois, Mr. Fuller for Mr. Cheney, and Mr. Judd for the Bishop. The argument of Mr. Fuller was pronounced, by the lawyers in attendance, as one of the ablest ever presented to the Supreme Court; that of Mr. Judd was likewise an able one, being an effort mainly to show that the Bishop has power inherent in his office as *Judex Ordinarius* to discipline and control his clergy, outside and independent of the canons and written law of the Church. Mr. Judd claims, and boldly asserts, that the Bishop has the succession of Apostolic authority from the Great Head of the Church to punish his clergy for offenses independent of canon law. This authority Mr. Judd attempted to follow through the ages from Christ down to our Diocesan, and hence the proceedings against Mr. Cheney should go forward although instituted by the Bishop of his own motion, and without inquiring into the canonical grounds for presentment. An early decision is expected.

THERE is a proposition before the Mercantile Library Association of Philadelphia, to open the library on Sundays. The *Telegraph* hopes the measure will be carried by a large majority in the stockholders, as it honestly believes that it is a measure in the interests of morality and religion. The same paper adds: "There are crowds of young men in this city every Sunday, under age city, who do not know what to do with themselves on Sunday. Even if disposed to go to church, but a portion of their time is filled up in that manner, and a great portion of Sunday is almost of necessity passed in that listless idleness that is one of the strongest temptations to vice."

THE grain dealers of Chicago and the Northwest are experiencing, just now, one of their periodic excitements in regard to the corrupt practices and manipulations of the grain smarties of the Secret men. The main source of the trouble in Chicago appears to be that elevator firms engage in grain speculation, and notwithstanding they profess to be open to public competition, they are in reality a consolidated monopoly,—all their business on the regular two cents per bushel storage basis being a common pool. A Board of Control, empowered to settle differences, and final authority, is talked of as the only remedy for the bulling and bearing of the market by the elevator men.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN, of New York, has the appointment to a large number of lucrative offices, and the Democratic senators are dissatisfied with his nominations for them. Last week seven or eight Senators of his party joined with the Republicans and laid the nominations on the table. But the leaders of Tammany Hall are sagacious politicians, and understand how to apply the cohering power. The Senators who are "on the strike" will come to terms by and by, and confirm Governor Hoffman's nominations.

DEMOCRACY is enlarging its platform. In New York, it proposes to repeal the humane statute which prevents cruelty to animals, and under which Mr. Bergh, and his Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has done a noble and beneficent work.

A SCHOCKING occurrence took place at the castle of Dampierre, France, a few weeks ago. The countess Anne de Dampierre had died, twenty-eight years old. The death of their mistress caused, as can be easily imagined, great disturbance among the domestics. In the general turmoil, the servant who was especially charged with the care of the hounds, but on that occasion had many other things to attend to, had, during several days entirely forgotten to feed the animals. When he at last thought of the dogs and entered the kennel, he was thrown down by an enormous animal and the whole pack fell upon him and tore him to pieces; in a short time nothing was left of the man who forgot to attend to his duty, but the bare bones from which the hungry beasts had eaten every remnant of flesh.

WE learn that Mr. Blacque, the Turkish Minister at Washington, has recently purchased upward of 400,000 stands of arms, and a large quantity of machinery for making and altering arms, all of which has been shipped to Turkey. Indeed, we are told that he has expended over $5,000,000 in the United States during the past six months. Turkey does not wish to depend upon Europe for her war supplies. The reorganization of her Government upon a progressive and liberal basis, with absolute freedom of religion, and her manifest purpose to place herself in line with the more advanced nations of Europe, call for the public appreciation upon the part of the United States.

Dr. Robert Breckinridge, who lately resigned his position in the Danville, (Ky.,) Theological Seminary, under the stress of the Old School General Assembly, it is said now proposes to withdraw entirely from that Church. It is said, also, that the Presbyterians of Kentucky are very generally satisfied with the arrangement.

STEEL RAILS AND PROTECTION.

Memorial of the Pennsylvania Railroad Managers.

That protection is a boon to consumers appears to be well understood by many of our principal railroad men, as the following memorial indicates. Consumers of railroad iron well remember some years since, when our rail mills were forced to suspend owing to foreign competition, how the price of rails was run up to a point $25 per ton higher than that for which our works were able and willing to make them before they closed. Our railroad companies paying to foreign makers, before our mills could generally resume operations, $50,000,000 more than they would have paid to American rail makers for the same quantity of iron.

To the Finance Committee of the Senate of the United States, and the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, United States:

GENTLEMEN:—Immediately before the construction of the first steel rail manufactory in this country, foreign makers charged $150 00 per ton (equal the to $225 00 currency) for steel rails. As American works were built, foreign skilled labor introduced, home labor instructed, and domestic irons, clays, gangister and spiegel (after many and expensive trials) found to produce excellent rails, the price of the foreign article was gradually lowered until it now stands at less than $70 00 per ton in gold, or $96 38 currency.) Now that several millions of dollars have been expended in machinery, furnaces, and experiments in working the process of manufacture in this country, and numbers of our own citizens are dependent upon it for support, the business is threatened with annihilation by the presence of English and Prussian makers. We as users of steel rails and transporters of the food and material for American manufacturers and their numerous employees and skilled laborers, do not desire to be dependent exclusively upon the foreign supply, and therefore joined in asking that instead of the present ad valorem duty a specific duty of two cents per pound be placed upon this article, being the rate fixed by a bill which passed the Senate January 31st, 1867, and of a bill which was reported to the House by the Committee of Ways and Means during the same year, provided that all steel rails contracted for by railroad companies before January 1st, 1870, be permitted to enter the country at the present rate of duty for six months after passage of an act fixing the duty as herein petitioned for.

[The above memorial is signed by the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the Pennsylvania Central Company and nearly every other company in the State.]

SCHOEPPE.

Evidence that He is Not the Berlin Forger.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Saturday publishes three affidavits which settle the fact that Paul Schoeppe, tried and convicted in Berlin, in 1862, and Paul Shoeppe, tried and convicted in Carlisle, in 1869, are two separate and distinct persons. These affidavits are from Chas. Pache, a merchant of New York; Carl Lindermann, a well known artist of Philadelphia, and Frederick A. Bottcher, a respectable citizen of New York. The first of these was a witness in the Schoeppe trial in Berlin. He testifies that the trial occurred in 1862, that he has visited Dr. Schoeppe in prison in Carlisle, and cannot identify him as the person convicted in Berlin. The testimony is positive as to date, and negative as to identity. Linderman was also present at the Berlin trial, and states positively the Carlisle Schoeppe is not the man he saw in Berlin. The third affidavit is from Frederick A. Bottcher, a schoolmate of Dr. Schoeppe's, at the gymnasium of Zullichau, in Prussia. It proves that Paul Schoeppe, whom the deponent has seen and conversed with in Carlisle prison, was a student at Zullichau from 1850 to 1853, a year which is said to have been tried and convicted in Berlin.

The Meaning of the "Holy Grail."

The following letter appears in the London *Herald:*

"The new work of the Poet Laureate will be perused by thousands with delightful reading, many of whom, however, the title of the chief poem, 'The Holy Grail,' will require explanation, although the term is familiar to archæologists. But it may be observed firstly, that the Laureate departs from the spelling of the word usually been current when he makes the Holy Grail to be a cup, instead of a bason or dish:

"The cup, the cup it-self from which our Lord
Drank as the last and supper with his own.

"Allow me to quote a description of what is generally regarded by antiquaries as the San Greal:

"The celebrated *Sangreal*, or *sacro catino*, preserved at Genoa, is referred to in manuscripts as early as the twelfth century. It is a deep bowl or tureen of dark green glass, of Roman manufacture, about twelve inches in diameter and three inches deep, with hexagonal border and two handles; first moulded and then turned in the lathe. It derives its name from the word *greal*, or *grayle*, a deep dish, used in the middle ages to contain meat. This Saint Greal was said to be the identical dish on which the Paschal Lamb was placed at Our Saviour's Last Supper, and preserved by Joseph of Arimathea. It was formerly supposed to have been cut out of an emerald, Bonaparte transported it to Paris in 1806, when it was broken, and it was then ascertained to be glass. It has since been restored to Genoa and returned to Genoa. Among the adventures of King Arthur's Knights of the Round Table was their search in "quest of *Sangreal*," which could only be revealed to a knight at once acknowledged in earthly purity, and pure as the guiltless of evil conversation."

The word *catino* is the coarsest vessel has been alluded to, and as a dish the Italian word *catino* can only apply to a dish or basin, derived from the Latin, and understood to be a vessel on which meat or fish was served up at feasts among the Romans. Thus Horace quotes the term '*angustus catinus*' to imply a scanty bill of fare. One of the most celebrated of King Arthur's knights was Sir Launcelot of the Lake, who went in search of the holy vessel. Sir Walter Scott alludes to him in the introduction to the first canto of 'Marmion:'

"A sinful man and unconfessed
He sought the *Sangreal's* holy quest,
And, slumbering, saw the vision high,
He might not see with waking eye.

"And this explanation is given in a note: 'One day, when Arthur was holding a high feast with his Knights of the Round Table, the *Sangreal*, or vessel out of which the last Passover was eaten, a species of relic which had remained concealed, from human eyes, because of the sins of the land, suddenly appeared to him and all his chivalry. The consequence of the vision was that the Knights took on them a solemn vow to seek the *Sangreal*, etc.

"The substitution of a cup for a dish as the vessel supposed to have received the body of our Blessed Lord at His Last Supper, is, no doubt, quite within a poet's privilege, and does not in the least affect the high and noble character of the poem. It is only as a matter of antiquarian interest that the foregoing explanation has been given of an object which, for many centuries has attracted notice, and which is evidently of very early date.

"Yours, etc.,
"GEORGE RUSSELL FRENCH.
"Powis Place, W. C., December 27."

A Snake in a Ball Room.

The Omaha *Herald* thus pictures a "very interesting" and exciting scene that occurred in a Nebraska ball room a few evenings since: Among the persons present was a young lady who had a great horror of snakes, and imagined—no matter what the season, if she experienced any unusual alarm—snake in close contact and proximity. After dancing a while, she was greatly distressed by feeling a sensation although a serpent had fixed himself beneath the folds of her dress. Grasping the head of the monster tightly, she screamed for help and assistance. A hasty consultation among the gamest of the ladies was held, when it was determined that a young disciple of Esculapius, who was present, should be called to their assistance. He was quickly on the spot, and being a man of uncommon courage, was not many moments within the circle of half-shrinking, female beauty he had caught the tail of the snake, and wound it firmly around his hand, following it up, he had she must let go the moment he jerked, and to make the act as instantaneous as possible, he told her he would pronounce the words one, two, three, and that at the last word, she must let go her hold, and that he doubted much if he could withdraw the snake before it would have time to strike. As blood in breathless haste was awaiting the act of life and death, and the moment the words were pronounced the doctor jerked out the longest and most diabolical looking bustle that ever was seen. The whole affair was soon explained. The fastening of the machine had become loose during the dancing, and had suddenly assumed a position in a way that it dangled about and induced the belief that it was a snake with an enormous head. The doctor felt flattered by the joke and could n't be induced to undertake the capture of another snake on any condition.

Curious Geological Formations.

It is stated by one of our foreign exchanges, that near the city of Medina, in Italy, and about four miles around it, wherever the earth is dug, when the workmen arrive at a distance of sixty-three feet they come to a bed of chalk, which they bore with an auger five feet deep. They then withdraw from the pit before the auger is removed, and upon its extraction the water bursts up through the auger hole with great violence, and quickly fills the newly-made well, which continues full, and is affected by neither rains nor drought. But what is most remarkable in this operation is the layers of earth as we descend. At the depth of fourteen feet are found the ruins of an ancient city, paved streets, houses, arches, and different pieces of mason-work. Under this is found a soft, oozy earth, made up of vegetables, and, at twenty-six feet, large trees entire, such as walnut-trees, with the walnut still stuck to the stem and the leaves and branches in a perfect state of preservation. At twenty-eight feet deep a soft chalk is found, mixed with a vast quantity of shells, and the bed is eleven feet thick. Under this vegetables are found again.

Removing Rust from Polished Iron or Steel.

Sometimes rust can be removed from polished iron or steel with little difficulty; but sometimes it can not be made to disappear without polishing the surface anew. Rust is oxide of iron. The oxygen of the atmosphere unites with the iron chemically, in the forming a thin senle on the surface, not one thousandth part of an inch in thickness. Red rust may be formed on the polished surface a thousand times without materially corroding the metal, provided the removal occurs after it has formed. The usual manner of removing red rust is to cover the rusted portion with common olive oil, and rub it in well with a woolen cloth. After it has stood a few hours, rub the oil well with finely pulverized slaked lime, or Spanish whiting, until the rust is all removed. If red rust is allowed to accumulate until the polished surface is corroded, sweet oil and a severe rubbing will seldom remove it. The entire surface must be repolished with emory or some other grit, before black rust will disappear from polished steel or other metal.

THE funeral train to convey Mr. Peabody's remains from Portland to the place of interment, in Massachusetts, has been completed in Boston. The interior of the saloon car is hung with heavy folds of black and white serge, falling from the center to either side, the windows being partially covered by the drapery. The English and American flags, edged with black, form a part of the decorations at each end of the saloon. The car is neatly carpeted and in the center there is a bier about two feet wide and eight feet long, covered with black velvet and trimmed with silver fringe and tassels. The whole effect is sombre, but very tasteful. The two passenger cars which accompany the train are also hung with emblems of mourning, the folds of black and white serge meeting in the center of the ceiling from each corner, and the sides of the cars above and around the windows are also draped.

THE most astonishing instance of colorphobia, occurred in the Methodist church, a few days since. There was a baptism in the church, which appears to have been supplied with a full-sized baptistery for immersion. Among the candidates was a colored man, who was dipped first. Upon this, two young ladies who were waiting for their turn, positively and with much scorn refused to be immersed in the same water. Their objection was not to the man, but to his color, and there is no reason to believe that they would have declined the waters if the brother had been white. Undoubtedly gallantry should have led the officiating clergyman to give the ladies the first chance.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE.

The Measures in the New York Legislature.

The New York Legislature proposes to dip into the tariff question. Two reports are before the Assembly from a Special Committee on the tariff, one of which instructs Senators and requests representatives in Congress "to use their influence and give their votes in favor of relieving the articles of sugar, salt, coal and railroad iron from any import duty whatever, and of making a liberal reduction of the present duty on pig iron." The minority of the House Special Committee report a resolution of a somewhat different character. It asks for a tariff for revenue, but insists that—

"While all articles imported, necessary for the wants of the great body of the people, and not produced or manufactured at home, shall be admitted as nearly free from duty as possible, the imports on all other productions which do come directly in competition with the labor, skill and capital of the home producer and manufacturer, shall be so arranged and adjusted as to give the largest amount of protection to home labor consistent with the receipt and collection of the volume of the customs duties necessary for the uses of the government."

Much interest exists in the Legislature on the questions raised by the two reports, and to-morrow evening has been assigned for discussion and decision in the House.

PERSONAL.

At Mark Twain's lecture, at Ogdensburg, a day or two since, he introduced himself as follows: "Ladies and gentlemen: The next lecture of this course will be delivered this evening by Samuel L. Clemens, otherwise Mark Twain, a gentleman whose high character and unimpeachable integrity are only equalled by his comeliness of person and grace of manner. And I am the man. It is an excuse me for introducing myself; for I have just received the chairman from introducing me. I know it's not the ordinary way, but the fact is I never yet have found a chairman of a lecture committee who was equal to the task of introducing me as I ought to be introduced."

Miss Adelaide Phillips sent her sister Matilda to Europe last year, and the latter is now studying under the direction of Signor Garcia in London. A correspondent writes that Miss Matilda has made wonderful progress, and promises to attain great eminence in the lyric world. She will remain in pupilage another year, and then return home. She recently sang at a soiree, and her wonderful execution and fine dramatic abilities so impressed a manager present that he made a very liberal offer of a professional engagement to cover a period of ten years. The offer was declined, as Miss Phillips intends making her *debut* in America.

Of Gottschalk, his death and burial, we have the following particulars: Although he had not enjoyed good health at any time during his residence at this capital since June last, still it was not till the night following the opening of the festival that he finally submitted himself to medical treatment. On that night, the 25th ult., at the Opera House, in the presence of a crowded and enthusiastic auditory, when about to take the direction of the grand orchestra, he sank unconscious upon the stage, and only regained his senses after having been carried to his home. From that moment he received the most unremitting care and attention up to the time of his death, the news of which ran like wildfire through the city. Expressions of sorrow could be heard on every hand, and it is not too much to say that never has the death of any foreigner, be he artist or no, called forth so much enlightened sympathy in this community. Upon the receipt of the sad intelligence, the Philharmonic Society, as the oldest and most important musical association in Rio Janeiro, claimed the privilege of arranging the obsequies. One of their members, a distinguished surgeon, with several assistants, promptly and successfully performed the operation of embalming, and on the 26th the body was exposed in state in the front hall of the society until the time of commencing the funeral ceremonies, when it was removed to the interior and larger hall where were assembled the principal mourners. Before removing the body to the cemetery, the orchestra of the society played one of the great artist's favorite compositions, entitled "Morte." At this moment the scene was most solemn and impressive. The body of deceased was a Roman Catholic, the ceremony was conducted with the usual rites of that church. After some brief service read over the coffin, in the absence of the priest, the cortege moved on. The coffin was preceded by the usual line of music, which at intervals played the solemn strains of a dirge. The funeral was not brought into requisition at first, but the attitude of the dead, among whose effects were seen Arnaud, Ellena, Lambert, Wagner, Servallo, and Arthur Napoleon, competed with each other for the sad privilege of bearing with their own hands his precious remains. Immediately in front, in two lines, came the musical and friends, uncovered, and carrying in their hands lighted torches. In the rear of the procession, which passed in this manner as far as Largo da Lapa—the distance of perhaps a mile—was found on both sides by the popular, who paid the greatest respect to the cortege as it passed. The coffin having been placed in the funeral car upon its arrival at the Lapa, it was borne directly to the Cemetery of San Joao Baptista, in Bota Fogo, distant some five or six miles, followed by hundreds of the non-paying carriages. All along the road the highest marks of respect were being constantly shown. The cemetery itself was found thronged with people, anxious to have one last look at the face of the deceased. But only a few enjoyed the privilege. When the coffin had been placed within the little chapel and opened, to remove the medals and decorations—now worn for the last time—it was permitted to gaze once more upon the well known features. Then, after the usual and lavish oration, in accordance with the custom of the country, were been pronounced by the side of the open coffin amidst the profoundest emotion. The scene was most impressive. The sombre aspect of the place, lighted only by flickering torches, the ghastly pallor of the dead, the trembling voices of the speakers, and the unfeigned grief of all, combined to make it a scene never to be forgotten.

Speaking of the frankincy prilege, a story, too good to be true, is told of Senator Hamlin. The venerable ex-Vice President was importuned by some friends of his to frank some of their letters. The Senator took the letters, affixed postage stamps upon them all and blandly returned them to the writers.

The Pacific Railway in Winter.

All doubts as to the success of the Union Pacific Railroad as a winter line have been removed by the events of the past few days. During that time one of the most terrible snow storms which ever raged in the mountains, and one of the coldest and most sweeping wind storms which ever swept over the plains, was experienced over the entire extent of the road between Ogden and Omaha. Many persons fully expected to hear of such snow blockades as occurred last winter, before any preparation had been made to overcome winter obstructions on the line. We are glad to learn, however, that the train which left San Francisco on the morning of Thursday last, arrived at the depot at Omaha, on the evening of Monday, only half an hour behind time. The passengers, of all classes, among whom were many women and children, stated that they met with no detention, and were as comfortable upon the trip and enjoyed it as much as though it had been midsummer instead of midwinter. Some of them give graphic accounts of the glowing grandeur of the trip through the wilds of the two great canons, Weber and Echo, and of the leaden heavens, on the journey over the elevated passes at Bitter Creek and Sherman. All was comfort within the cars, while from the snow and storms raged without.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A most *recherche* reception was that given by Miss Emma Alexandre, of Fifth avenue, New York. The sociable was the most exclusive of the season. The fair hostess appeared in white silk with pink silk overskirt *en panier*. The corsage was cut low and trimmed with rich lace. Solitaire ear rings and pendeloque hair ornaments completed the dress. The Misses McIntyre, of Thirty-ninth street, appeared, one in green silk and the other in lavender silk. These dresses were remarkable for their rich trimmings of lace. Mrs. Whitridge, of Boston, appeared in Marie Louise green silk corsage, with very valuable point lace, and with low corsage and gloves to match. The Misses Dix, of Thirty-first street, appeared, one in Cavour red silk and the other in a Eugenie blue silk. The ornaments were pearls and diamonds. Miss Stevenson, of Washington, whence she came especially for the occasion, was conspicuous for her tall and elegant figure. Mrs. Ferguson, of San Francisco, wore a dark colored silk, trimmed with point lace, with superb diamonds sown in her jet black hair. Miss Grinnan, of Fourteenth street, was much admired. The gentlemen were all dressed in the most prevailing fashion of evening dress, blue coat and gilt buttons.

DR. JACKSON'S

AMMONIA LOZENGES.

These celebrated Lozenges are carefully prepared according to the recipe of Professor Samuel Jackson, of the University of Pennsylvania, and are in the most convenient, agreeable, and, in most cases, an effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and the various affections arising from the derangement of the Respiratory Organs.

Being an excellent expectorant, they give great relief in difficulty of breathing, and Tightness of the Chest, and allay the irritation of the Throat and tendency to Cough, so characteristic to pulmonic diseases. A Lozenge allowed to dissolve gradually in the mouth when the cough is troublesome, will generally check it and if taken before going to bed, will prevent coughing in the night.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

A. J. RANKIN,

44 ST. CLAIR ST., Pittsburgh.

SOME REASONS WHY

DR. SARGENT'S

BACKACHE PILLS

HAVE BECOME SO POPULAR.

1st—They are certain and speedy in their action, relieving the Kidneys at once from all obstructions, and restoring the Organs at once to their natural healthy functions.

2d—They are compounded in strict accordance with the original formula, and will always give the same results.

3d—All the ingredients are purely vegetable, and cannot possibly have any deleterious effects, on the contrary they act in a gentle and invigorating manner, and stimulate all the organs to a healthy action.

Therefore—We can recommend them with the greatest confidence for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

DR. W. F. FUNDENBERG,

DENTIST,

Will resume the practice of his Profession for a short time, beginning January 6th.

Office—No. 157 FOURTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Grant streets. tr

"O. N. P."

OUR ADVERTISEMENT

IS ON FIRST PAGE.

J. L. READ & SON.

AN OX-CIDENTAL FRAUD.

Something Really New in the Line of Forgery—Capturing Beef by the Car Load.

Nelson Morris, of the Union Yard, near Chicago, dispatched $10,000 worth of beef by the Michigan Central Railroad. One car, No. 4,152, containing $1,800 worth, was sent by way of New York to Providence, but before it started from Chicago a forged order, bearing Nelson Morris's name, was presented to the railroad officials, transferring the beef to W. H. Reeves, who ordered the beef to be sent to Wm. V. Toffey & Co., 54 Broad avenue, West Washington Market. Toffey got the beef. Yesterday morning John McCarthy applied for the proceeds, saying that he was Reeves, but Toffey telegraphed to Chicago, and ascertained that the beef belonged to Morris. McCarthy was arrested and taken to the Tombs. While the clerks were drawing up the complaint, officers rushed into Court saying that dispatches had been received from Chicago, warning our marketmen against other bills of lading for cargoes of beef on the road, which had been obtained by forgeries, and on searching the prisoner the bills of lading were found. Another officer produced a dispatch addressed to the prisoner, which on being opened was found to contain a warning in cipher that his game had been found out. It arrived too late, and the prisoner was committed to await the arrival of the prosecutors from Chicago.—*New York Sun of Saturday.*

"O. N. P."

Half Sheets for Business Men.

SEE FIRST PAGE.

J. L. READ & SON.

DRUGGISTS.

JUST RECEIVED

Pure Imodorous Glycerine,
Concentrated Glycerine,
Acetic Acid,
Spirits Nitre,
Bromide of Potash,
Chloroform,
Nitrate of Silver,
Sulphate Cinchonia,
Sub Nitrate Bismuth,
Calcined Magnesia,
Davidson's Syringes,
Richardson's Syringes,
Mattison's Syringes,
Alexandra's Nursing Bottles,
Mam's Nursing Bottles.

WM. J. SNODGRASS,

COR. FEDERAL AND LACOCK STREETS,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

PAINTS AND OILS.

Pure White Lead, B. B. & Co.'s,
Pure White Lead, English Crown,
Pure Red Lead, B. B. & Co.'s,
Linseed Oil, Raw,
B. W. Whale Oil,
B. W. Sperm Oil,
Bank Oil, Straits Oil.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

GEO. A. KELLY,

Wholesale Druggist,

CORNER WOOD STREET AND SECOND AVE

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Persons visiting BROOKVILLE, Jefferson county Penna., will do well to call on

Dr. W. J. McKnight & Bro., Druggists,

CLEMENTS HOUSE.

Where they can at all times find the best brands of HAVANA and DOMESTIC CIGARS; ALSO BOOKS, NEWS PAPERS and MAGAZINES, at publishers' prices. PANCY ARTICLES, &c.

Prescriptions filled at all hours.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL can always be found on their counter, and subscriptions received for both Daily and Weekly.

CLOTHING.

JANUARY, 1870.

FOR BARGAINS

IN

MEN AND BOYS'

CLOTHING,

CALL ON

Gray & Logan,

89 FIFTH AVENUE,

47 Sixth, late St. Clair.

"O. N. P."

ALL ABOUT IT.

SEE FIRST PAGE.

J. L. READ & SON

Morgan & Co.,

SHIPPERS OF

CONNELLSVILLE

COKE,

From their Works at Broad Ford, P. & C. R. R.

OFFICE, 142 WATER STREET.

We have largely increased our capacity during the past year, and continue to ship to ALL POINTS

BY RAILROAD,

As well as to deliver Coke

IN THE CITY.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS.

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Vermilion.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead, ... 91 parts.
" Linseed Oil, ... 9
100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

TTha Office, No. 9 Smithfield street.

"O. N. P."

Five, Six, Seven and Eight Pounds.

SEE FIRST PAGE.

J. L. READ & SON.

"OYSTERS."

J. P. AUGER & CO.'S

CELEBRATED BRAND,

F. G. CRAIGHEAD,

211 LIBERTY STREET, AGENT.

NOTICE TO GRAIN DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR COMPANY will receive and store grain in lots of Five Thousand (5,000) Bushels and over, at the following reduced rates, viz:

For receiving and elevating and ten days storage, one cent per bushel; after grain 2 cents per bushel; additional 10 days storage, ¼ cent per bushel; second 10 days storage, ¼ cent per bushel; second month (or part thereof over ten days), 1 cent per bushel; third and each succeeding month or part thereof, ½ cent per bushel.

The Elevator Company will guarantee the delivery of the same grain that they receive, but will assume no liability for loss from *fire, heating or evaporation.*

By order of the Board of Directors.

T. L. ROGERS, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

Lippincott & Bakewell,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE,

To their Factory, Dinwiddie Street,

Near Fifth Avenue, Eleventh Ward.

Take Oakland Cars, corner of Market and Fourth avenue.

REM

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cents.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, January 24, 1870.

There was a very active demand for money to-day, and the offerings at the banks were more than ordinary. However, the banks are in a condition to accommodate a more enlarged demand from their customers. We find the open market pretty well supplied with loanable means, but there is little concession in rates. It is yet difficult to place paper below 12 to 15 per cent. per annum, and it is only strong paper that will be taken at these figures.

—Local stocks were very little inquired for to-day, and we have no change in prices to note.

—Government bonds opened about ½ per cent higher than the closing prices. The advance in gold appeared checked at the noon board, and closed rather heavy.

The talk of the ability of the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow a new loan at a lower rate of interest than 6 per cent., gold, is taking shape in reports that he has assurances from some of the great European capitalists that they are ready to take a *long* loan at a lower rate. Some holders labor under the belief that refunding at a lower rate of interest takes from the present value of the bonds. This is a mistake. It is not pretended that any holder will be compelled to take a new 4½ or 5 per cent. without first being offered the coin for his bonds, and to join the difference that the bonds are now below par in coin, which is about 9 per cent.) they will be accepted by being paid off in coin. This appreciation of 6 per cent. is in favor of the holder just as much as the amount brought up to par and is generally overlooked.

—The New York *Herald* (Sunday edition) notices the stock market as follows: "The stock market was in general strong, and for some of the list buoyant. Rock Island continued to be dealt in upon the sidewalk in front of the Stock Exchange and sold several points of the National Board. It opened at 103¾, rose to 105¼, declined to 105, and then advanced to 105¾, closing finally at that figure. There was much discussion of the situation, but nothing new transpired. It is thought the additional stock will be registered, and the whole admitted to the call again. A great deal of stock was sold, but strong buyers appeared to be ready to take it, and hence the inference that the late demonstration was to accommodate those who sold the shorts to cover up old sales. The street is greatly puzzled about the matter, but still deals actively in the stock, which is as much a favorite as ever, despite its bashfulness. In the afternoon preliminary to the bank statement, there was the usual activity in the Vanderbilt shares, New York Central rising to 99¼, the scrip to 98¾, and Harlem to 140¼. Northwestern preferred was the feature on the report that a "corner" is preparing in it for "the old man," who got ahead of the Commodore in the Erie "corner," but who is now in for a very tight squeeze if, as reported, he is short of the stock, especially as Mr. Vanderbilt is rumored to be a heavy buyer of it. For the sake of the public, who love sensation, it is to be hoped this story is true, and that the two railway magnates of Wall street cross their cavalry swords. This is the return innings to the little game played in 1868. Lake Shore and Wabash were strong and higher. St. Paul was favorably affected by the circulation of the prospectus of the Company giving a summary of the operations for 1869.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

January 24, 1870.	10 30	11 00	12 10	1 10	1 45	4 00
	1st Call					2d Call
New York Central	194¾	194¾	194¾	195	194¾	195
Erie	23¾	24¼	23¾	24¼	23¾	24¼
Harlem						
Reading	94¾	94¾	94¾	95	94¾	95
Michigan Central	117¾			117¾		
Michigan Southern	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Illinois Central	138					
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91	90¾	90¾	91¾	90¾	91¾
Chicago and Northwestern	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Do preferred	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Rock Island	103¾	104	103¾	104	103¾	104
St. Paul	73¾	73¾	73¾	74	73¾	73¾
St. Paul preferred	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Toledo and Wabash	26	26	26	26	26	26
Toledo and Wabash preferred	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Fort Wayne	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Chicago and Alton						
Ohio and Mississippi	26	26	26	26	26	26
Western Union Telegraph	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	40¾
Adams Express	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	
Wells, Fargo & Co Express	29	29	29	29	29	
American M. U. Express	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	
United States Express	55¾			55¾		
Merchants' Union Express						
Gold	121	121¼	121¼	121¾	121	121

A comparison between Saturday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Satur.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	193¾	194¼	1¼	
Erie	23¾	23¾		
Harlem				
Reading	94¼	94¾	¼	
Michigan Central	117¾	117¾		
Michigan Southern	85¾	85¾	85¾	¼
Illinois Central	138			
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91	90¾		¼
Chicago and North Western	90¾	90¾	¼	
Do. preferred	90¾	88¾		1¾
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	2	
St. Paul	73¾	73¾	¼	
Do. preferred	87¾	89¾		
Tol. and Wabash	26	26		
Do. preferred	71¾	71		¾
Fort Wayne	87¾	87¾		
Chicago and Alton	145			
Ohio and Miss	26¼	26		¼
Western U. Tel	33¾	33¾		
Pacific Mail	41¾	40¾		1
Adams Express	64¾	65¼	¼	
Wells, Fargo & Co	29	29		
American M. U. Ex	25¾	25¾		
U. S. Express	55	55		
Merch. U. Ex				

—The President of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company has issued a circular, dated 19th inst., to the shareholders, in which he says that the directors unanimously recommend the shareholders to authorize them to increase their capital stock—the common stock $ 299 shares, or at par $25,000, and to divide the same among the shareholders, giving each share of preferred stock three dollars in the new stock, and each share of the common stock seven dollars in the new stock. This was the amount of the stock dividend recently declared on the respective stocks. The depression in the grain trade so affected the receipts of the company as to make it impracticable to declare as large a cash dividend on the common as on the preferred stock. The company is made the unwilling agent of the Government to collect about four cents per bushel for each bushel of wheat carried by it to pay for the direct and indirect taxes levied upon it by the State and Federal authorities. Hereafter, the President says, the policy of the directors will be to divide the net earnings in cash to the stockholders.

The earnings of the company for 1869 were... $7,390,000
Operating expenses... 4,229,880

Net earnings... $3,060,786
Interest on mortgage debt... 1,260,000

Applicable to dividends... $1,774,204
Amount of preferred stock... 9,748 258
Amount of common stock... 4,004 423

Total preferred and common stock... $17,460,827

The property of the company is represented by Mortgage bonds... $17,132,000
Preferred stock... 9,744,200
Common stock... 7,668,101
Proposed increase... 828,258

Nine hundred and thirty-six miles cost... $35,370,774
or $37,800 per mile.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY EVENING, January 24, 1870. }

There was little done to-day in any department of trade. The weather was almost too disagreeable for any kind of outdoor operations. The following are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES—Firm but unchanged. We quote common at $2 00@2 25; good at $2 50; prime to choice at $2 75@3 25; and extra assorted at $3 50@3 75 ₱ barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 70@80c ₱ gallon as to quality.

BUTTER—Market dull and drooping. Fair to choice roll 25@30c, and fancy lots at 32c. Common grades entirely nominal.

BEANS—Market dull at $2 25@2 75 ₱ bushel for fair to choice small white.

BACON AND LARD—We quote S. C. hams at 20@22½c ₱ lb; bacon shoulders at 14@14½c; S. C. shoulders at 13c; rib sides 15½@15¾c; clear sides 18c; lard in tierces 17c; lard in buckets 18c; lard in kegs 18c. Sellers & Co.'s caddy lard, in 3 and 5 lb packages, 21c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—Per bbl $25 50.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm. We quote Western Reserve at 17c; Hamburg 17½c; Ohio Factory 16c; Golden at 19c; 26@27c; New York Goshen at 19½c; Limburger at 19½c; sage and Sweitzer at 20@25c ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—We quote cultivated at $13@15 ₱ bbl, and common at $9@$12 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Unchanged and quiet. We quote prime to choice dried apples at 8@9c; peaches 8@9c for quartered, 11@12c for halves, and 20c ₱ lb for pared.

CIDER—Dull and nominal in price, ranging from $5@8 ₱ bbl, as to quality and size of barrel.

EGGS—Receipts liberal and dull at 25@28c for fresh packed.

HAY—Market firm at $18 00@20 00 ₱ ton, as to quality, from country wagons, with only moderate receipts.

STRAW—Sales at $14 00@15 00 ₱ ton.

DRESSED HOGS—We quote at $11 00@12 00 ₱ cwt, as to quality.

HIDES—Sales at 8c ₱ lb.

LIME—We quote Cleveland white lime at $2 @2 25 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—We quote No. 1 lard oil at $1 42½ @1 45, and No. 2 at 95c ₱ gallon.

ONIONS—We quote prime to choice at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl and common at $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl.

SALT—We quote by car load Allegeny brands at $1 80, and from store in retail way at $2 00 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—Market nearly bare of chickens and turkeys, with a fair inquiry for the former (dressed) at 18@18c ₱ lb, and for the latter 20@ 25 ₱ lb. Dressed geese 10@12c ₱ lb. Live chickens, by the coop, 60c ₱ pair.

SEEDS—Clover seed is in moderate demand and firm at $8 25@8 50 ₱ bushel. Timothy seed is quoted at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bushel. There is no Flaxseed in market, and we can only quote it nominally at $2 10@2 15 ₱ bush.

POTATOES—Receipts light and market dull at 50@55c ₱ bush from store.

HOMINY—Sales at $6 00@6 50 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

MIDDLINGS—Sales of bran at 91c@$1; shorts $1 20@1 25, and middlings at $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt, as to quality.

FLOUR—The market is a little more active, but prices are unchanged. We quote good to choice red winter wheat flour at $5 50@6 00, and choice spring wheat flour, $5 25@5 50. Common and low grades are entirely nominal in price, say from $4 25@5 25 per barrel. Buckwheat flour is dull at $3 75@4 00 per cwt. We quote primo to choice corn meal at 55c@$1 per bushel. Rye flour $5 00@5 25.

GRAIN—Market inactive in all kinds of grain. Red winter wheat is in light supply and still Dull at $1 05@1 15 in bauscl. Ear corn is firm at 80c ₱ bushel on the track. Oats on the track are dull at 39@42c. Rye is dull at 85c for choice Pennsylvania, and 80c for choice western. Barley is nominally $1 00@1 10 ₱ bushel.

WHISKY—We quote high wines at $1 05; common rectified $1 00, and proof rectified $1 00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, }
EAST LIBERTY, }
MONDAY EVENING, January 24, 1870. }

SHIPMENTS EAST FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1869.

The shipments east for six months ending December 31st, 1869, were as follows (for which report we are indebted to J. H. Grayson, Esq.):

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules.
July	19,164	83,784	55,708	1,011
August	26,773	73,112	58,238	1,528
September	19,377	53,481	71,475	1,138
October	19,727	45,504	65,569	914
November	18,924	58,561	71,738	940
December	15,220	54,360	69,845	796
	108,389	392,332	422,696	6,329
First 6 mos.	67,187	313,044	350,748	12,095
Total for '69	176,076	705,376	803,491	18,424

Shipments for week ending January 22, 1870:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
Monday, Jan 15	250	1,628		26
Tuesday, Jan 16	250	734	1,630	11
Wednesd, Jan 17	170	1,464	3,997	16
Thursday, Jan 18	181	1,891	6,920	32
Friday, Jan 19	1,265	1,403	4,641	114
Saturday, Jan 20		1,511	621	16
Total	2,801	7,921	17,619	228
For week ending January 15	4,106	12,095	18,879	278
For week ending January 8	3,964	10,853	24,072	308

CATTLE.—The run of the past week has been light, and prices low and dragging all week at about the previous week's closing rates. All the markets below have been full, prices bad and no prospects of a change until the market gets cleared up. There seems much fresh meat on the market this cold weather and it has to be sold out, no odds the price, as it will spoil. We allude, of course, mainly to the Eastern markets. Sales on all have been very scarce at in demand at higher prices than last week and the quality not so good. We quote cattle to-day as follows:

Good to extra 1,200 to 1,400 lb steers at..$7 50@8 00
Fair to good 1,100 to 1,200 lb steers at... 6 75@7 00
Decent to fair 1,000 to 1,100 lb steers at... 6 00@6 50
Common mixed lots of 800 to 1,200 lbs at 4 50@5 50
Stock steers light but scarce at... 4 75@5 50
The best cows in the yards to-day at no more than 4 cents. Nothing doing to-day up to noon.

HOGS—The pens on Saturday were cleaned up, only a few fair hogs holding for better prices. Most of the Philadelphia hogs the past week were shipped in first hands as they would not take the market price here. For the last two weeks it has been almost impossible to dispose of good hogs in this market at anything like what has heretofore been called decent prices, and a number of lots have left the owners from $4 00 to $5 00 a head, which is certainly heavy loss. The drove sent to Philadelphia buyers commenced to buy again, but it is hoped they will want but few this week, owing to their butchers being well supplied at low prices. It is, however, expected that there will be more in in the market, and better prices generally realized. We quote prices as follows: Philadelphia hogs, 6¼ to 6¾; New York hogs, 8@7½@7 90. Some extra assorted hogs, 7¾@8c. The receipts in the market is more brisk with only about 20 car loads in the pens on Monday morning.

The sales of hogs each day during the past week, as shown by the scale books kept by John G. Hall, were as follows:

	Head.
Monday, Jan. 17	883
Tuesday, Jan. 18	1,063
Wednesday, Jan. 19	777
Thursday, Jan. 20	1,254
Friday, Jan. 21	1,271
Saturday, Jan. 22	702
Total for week	6,950
For week ending Jan. 15	6,294

SHEEP—The run of sheep the past week has been very light through, and prices have been pretty well maintained on good sheep, but common ones (which were far the most abundant) sold badly. At this season of the year shippers should be careful about shipping to the Commodore, as so many of them in that buyers hate to purchase such. We quote prices to-day (w.t.):

Sheep of 100 to 110 lbs at... $5 50@5 75
Sheep of 80 to 90 lbs at... 4 25@5 00
Common lots of 70 to 80 lbs at... 4 00@4 25
Poor footrot and such... 1 50@2 00

To-day at noon there were in the pens about 10 car loads.

SALES.

The following sales are reported of which we are enabled to give prices:

CATTLE

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L. & G.	E. Young	16	18,470	$7 62
Holmes, L. & G.	Mosses	11	13,040	6 75
Holmes, L. & G.	Mosses	4	3,940	6 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Mosses	10	11,300	6 75
Holmes, L. & G.	Mosses	2	2,000	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Mosses	12	11,250	6 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Mosses	2	2,720	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Mosses	18	17,310	6 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Hunsberger	2	1,860	5 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Hunsberger	2	1,940	5 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Hinds	3	2,820	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Voetter & R.	67	59,250	6 62
Holmes, L. & G.	Voetter & R.	50	50,250	6 62
Holmes, L. & G.	Voetter & R.	19	19,450	6 75
Orr & W.	J. Kerwin	15	13,420	6 12
Orr & W.	J. Kerwin	17	15,130	6 12
Orr & W.	J. Martin	36	37,700	7 00
Orr & W.	G. McMahin	33	30,650	6 62
Orr & W.	Mosses Mosses	19	17,100	6 00
Orr & W.	Mosses Mosses	1	1,100	4 00

SHEEP.

Sold by.	Bought by.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hedges & T.	J. C Stafford	70	8,820	4 00
Hedges & T.	O'Donnell	5	720	4 00
Hedges & T.	J. H Crouch	19	2,520	4 00
Hedges & T.	J. H Crouch	79	10,770	4 00
Hedges & T.	J. H Crouch	12	1,560	4 00
Hedges & T.	J. H Crouch	20	2,600	4 00
Hedges & T.	Martin Beaver	34	4,080	4 00
Hedges & T.	H. Knox	17	2,380	4 00
Hazlewood & B.	Wm. Marvin	6	840	4 00
Hazlewood & B.	Wm. Marvin	6	840	4 00
Hazlewood & B.	Jas. Evans	2	270	4 00
Hazlewood & B.	Jas. Evans	2	310	4 00
Hazlewood & B.	Jas Evans	3	4,150	4 00
Hazlewood & B.	Jas Evans	2	1,490	4 00
Hazlewood & B.	Jas Evans	2 b	2,920	4 00
Hazlewood & B.	Jas Evans	1 b	1,460	4 00
Hazlewood & B.	T. Keefer	5	5,500	4 00
Hazlewood & B.	Mark	4	3,980	4 00

HOGS.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L. & G.	E Smith	90	17,280	8 00
Holmes, L. & G.	E Smith	90	17,360	8 00
Holmes, L. & G.	E Smith	22	4,180	8 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Voetter & R	47	12,940	7 90
Holmes, L. & G.	C K Ward	115	19,870	8 00
Holmes, L. & G.	C K Ward	19	3,370	8 62
Holmes, L. & G.	C K Ward	78	13,140	8 62
Holmes, L. & G.	E Smith	97	18,040	8 75
Holmes, L. & G.	Dale & Co	181	34,390	8 75
Holmes, L. & G.	C K Ward	73	8,860	8 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Dale & Co	194	38,310	8 62½
Holmes, L. & G.	A Watson	68	14,280	8 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Rambo	28	5,460	8 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Rambo	28	6,410	8 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Wilkins	84	14,700	8 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Wilkins	84	14,280	8 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Newport	128	25,600	8 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Wm. Wade	36	7,200	8 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Rosenthal	48	9,120	8 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Rosenthal	16	3,040	8 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Voetter	60	16,680	9 75
Holmes, L. & G.	Voetter	52	14,560	9 75
Holmes, L. & G.	W Hedges	172	34,400	9 75
Holmes, L. & G.	Voetter	15	4,200	9 75
Holmes, L. & G.	E Smith	121	21,010	9 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Voetter	60	16,770	9 75
Holmes, L. & G.	C K Ward	80	17,520	9 00
Smith & Bliss	Dale & Co	229	51,040	9 87½
Smith & Bliss	W Newport	198	39,600	9 87½

—The President of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company has issued a circular, dated 19th inst., to the shareholders, in which he says that the directors unanimously recommend the shareholders to authorize them to increase their capital stock—the common stock $ 299 shares, or at par $25,000, and to divide the same among the shareholders, giving each share of preferred stock three dollars in the new stock, and each share of the common stock seven dollars in the new stock. This was the amount of the stock dividend recently declared on the respective stocks. The depression in the grain trade so affected the receipts of the company as to make it impracticable to declare as large a cash dividend on the common as on the preferred stock. The company is made the unwilling agent of the Government to collect about four cents per bushel for each bushel of wheat carried by it to pay for the direct and indirect taxes levied upon it by the State and Federal authorities. Hereafter, the President says, the policy of the directors will be to divide the net earnings in cash to the stockholders.

The earnings of the company for 1869 were... $7,390,000
Operating expenses... 4,229,880

Net earnings... $3,060,786
Interest on mortgage debt... 1,260,000

Applicable to dividends... $1,774,204
Amount of preferred stock... 9,748 258
Amount of common stock... 4,004 423

Total preferred and common stock... $17,460,827

The property of the company is represented by Mortgage bonds... $17,132,000
Preferred stock... 9,744,200
Common stock... 7,668,101
Proposed increase... 828,258

Nine hundred and thirty-six miles cost... $35,370,774
or $37,800 per mile.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY EVENING, January 24, 1870. }

There was little done to-day in any department of trade. The weather was almost too disagreeable for any kind of outdoor operations. The following are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES—Firm but unchanged. We quote common at $2 00@2 25; good at $2 50; prime to choice at $2 75@3 25; and extra assorted at $3 50@3 75 ₱ barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 70@80c ₱ gallon as to quality.

BUTTER—Market dull and drooping. Fair to choice roll 25@30c, and fancy lots at 32c. Common grades entirely nominal.

BEANS—Market dull at $2 25@2 75 ₱ bushel for fair to choice small white.

BACON AND LARD—We quote S. C. hams at 20@22½c ₱ lb; bacon shoulders at 14@14½c; S. C. shoulders at 13c; rib sides 15½@15¾c; clear sides 18c; lard in tierces 17c; lard in buckets 18c; lard in kegs 18c. Sellers & Co.'s caddy lard, in 3 and 5 lb packages, 21c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—Per bbl $25 50.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm. We quote Western Reserve at 17c; Hamburg 17½c; Ohio Factory 16c; Golden at 19c; 26@27c; New York Goshen at 19½c; Limburger at 19½c; sage and Sweitzer at 20@25c ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—We quote cultivated at $13@15 ₱ bbl, and common at $9@$12 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Unchanged and quiet. We quote prime to choice dried apples at 8@9c; peaches 8@9c for quartered, 11@12c for halves, and 20c ₱ lb for pared.

CIDER—Dull and nominal in price, ranging from $5@8 ₱ bbl, as to quality and size of barrel.

EGGS—Receipts liberal and dull at 25@28c for fresh packed.

HAY—Market firm at $18 00@20 00 ₱ ton, as to quality, from country wagons, with only moderate receipts.

STRAW—Sales at $14 00@15 00 ₱ ton.

DRESSED HOGS—We quote at $11 00@12 00 ₱ cwt, as to quality.

HIDES—Sales at 8c ₱ lb.

LIME—We quote Cleveland white lime at $2 @2 25 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—We quote No. 1 lard oil at $1 42½ @1 45, and No. 2 at 95c ₱ gallon.

ONIONS—We quote prime to choice at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl and common at $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl.

SALT—We quote by car load Allegeny brands at $1 80, and from store in retail way at $2 00 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—Market nearly bare of chickens and turkeys, with a fair inquiry for the former

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, January 25, 1870. }

The market yesterday was somewhat weaker, with a slight decline in prices, and but little doing in either crude or refined. Crude is nominal at 12½c, and refined at 30½c for January delivery. For lines of crude to July deliveries 13c, but there seems no buyers at much over 12½c. In refined prices for lines to July are not hardly understood, though prices have a downward tendency. The only sale reported was of crude, 1,000 bbls January, at 12¾c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, January 24—Closing on 2:31.—Petroleum—Crude in bulk opened at 17½@18c, closed depressed. Considerable offering and small demand at 17c; sales 1,300 bbls in lots at 17@ 17½; mostly asking price; 500 bbls crude shipping order, brought 17½. Refined, standard white less active and weak; sales 500 bbls for last half of month at 31½c, and 600 bbls on the spot at 31¾c, to fill vessels. It is rumored 2,500 bbls from February to June at 31½c. Philadelphia delivery, less doing and prices are easier; we quote refined standard white, January, at 30½c; February 30c.

OIL CITY, January 24.—No buyers; $4 65@4 75 on lower creek; $4 80@5 on the flats.

TARR FARM, January 24.—Market quiet; offering 34 66@4 65; holding for $4 70@4 75. Not much doing.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.—Market quiet; prime light straw to white 30c; standard white 30@c; crude 16@16½c.

TITUSVILLE, January 24.—Market dull and depressed; nominally $4 50@4 55.

PITTSBURGH, January 24.—Market very quiet; prices unchanged; $4 25 at wells; no buyers.

NEW YORK, January 24, 12 M.—Market unchanged in every respect.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 24, 12 M.—Market dull, heavy and weak, with no buyers; January 25@25½; February 25@25½; March 26@26½; February to June 31c bid; February to August 31c bid. Crude 16½c bid; refined 30½c.

NEW YORK, January 24, 2:25 P. M.—Crude 16¾ @17c. Refined 31½@31¾c.

PARKER'S LANDING, January 24, 5 P. M.—Market firm; holders asking $4 70 for oil in boats; buyers offering $4 50 as top for lots.

OIL CITY, PA., January 24, 5:30 P. M.—Market firm at $4 65@4 75 for oil on the flats; $4 80@5 on the creek; buyers offering $4 50 as top for lots; no sales here, with a good deal of inquiry. River about five feet three inches and stationary. Weather cloudy and cold. Shipping 2,000 bbls. Prospects for rain to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24, 5 P. M.—Market quiet, but closes with active demand for carries; small. Cotton steady and in good demand at 24½@25½c for middling. Hemp steady and unchanged. Flour firm but quiet; superfine $5 25@5 50; extra $5 75@6 00; XX $6 50@7 00; XXX to choice family $7 75@ 8 25. Wheat firm and unchanged; No 1 spring at $1 07 for No 2 red fall $1 09@1 09; No 1 do $1 10@1 15. Corn dull and lower; sales 30,000 bushels at 82c; higher for best quality; mixed in bulk 81c; yellow 82c; white 83c. Oats dull and lower at 48@50c in bulk; 50@52c sacked. Barley steady at $1 10@1 15 for two-rowed; $1 20@1 25 for four-rowed. Rye quiet at 95c. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at 96c. Provisions firm with a good demand; mess pork $25 50@26 00. Dry salt shoulders loose at 13½c; clear ribbed sides 15½c; clear sides 16c; smoked shoulders 15½c; hams 22@23c. Lard firmer at 17½c for prime steam. Butter dull at 35@45c for Pennsylvania and Western. Eggs dull at 30c.

NEW YORK, January 24.—With a light run of cattle, sheep and hogs, the markets are firmer without much advance. The demand for cattle is fair, but the drove dressed beef and pork comes in bad order. Total receipts for the week, 39,000 head, with 3,300 head considerable life to trade, and nearly all were sold. The quality was fair to good. The only sale reported among them, which sold as the—s fee of the best cattle brought $15, but those of the best grade were sent at 14@15c. A drove of 124 Kentucky cattle, mostly 4 and 5 year olds, averaging 1,400 lbs, sold at 9½@10c for fair to pr me fullfeds, 7cwt, at 13@13½c. Kentucky grades, 8@9c; mixed Western, 7½@8c; and little 7c; few State cattle were on sale.

Sheep and lambs are in fair supply. Prices are a shade stronger, but not all selling. Only sheep of 78 lbs brought 6½c; a car of Canada sheep, 80 lbs average, sheep of 105 lbs 5c. Sales of 3,000 Ohio sheep were made at 5@6c; a few Western sheep at 6c.

Hogs 50 lb higher, with 12,500 for the week, and 22 cars to-day; 12,000 are Western, two cars Ohio 180 lbs; a car Michigan 185 lbs sold at 8c; a car Ohio 240 lbs brought 8½c; a car Illinois were worth 12½@12¾c, a car western dressed brought 11½c.

CINCINNATI, January 24.—Flour unchanged; family $7 25@7 50. Wheat nearly all in the hands of speculators; red winter $1 05@1 06. Corn in store and dull; early steady at 40c. Oats steady at 36@36c. Rye steady at 65c. Hogs opened firm with a good demand at $8@9 50, the latter an extreme rate, closing dull at $8@8 75. Receipts 1,500 head; shipments 1,000 head; left over 1,000 head. Cattle—It is difficult to buy before these days. Lard firm; 200 tierces prime steam sold at 15¾c; kettle 16@c. Green meats quiet at 10c for hams and 8½c for clear sides. Bacon—Sales of 100 hhds at 9½@10c for shoulders, 13½@14c for clear rib sides, 14½@15c for clear sides. Whisky—Sales of 400 bbls at 96c. Lard oil dull at 90c. Lard oil $1 45. Petroleum—Crude steady at 18@18½c. Refined quiet and lower, closing at 32c cash and seller February. Meats in good demand and firmer; 10@c for shoulders, 12½@ 13c for rough sides; 13½c for short rib middles. Hams in good demand and firmer; 18@19c for sugar cured; 20@21c for canvassed. Lard firm; 16½@17c for prime steam; 17½@17¾c for kettle leaf.

CATTLE—Fairly active for shipping at $4 50@5 62½ for butchers' cows and steers; $6 25@7 25 for good to choice; $7 50 for extra shipping steers.

HOGS—Quiet and slightly lower, at $8 45@9 10 for common to good; $9 10@9 50 for fair to good packing; $9 75@10 for choice.

SHEEP AND HOGS—Quiet at $3 00@4 75 for culls; at $5 25@6 00 for lots dividing on 200 lbs.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chiertain	Phillips	Geneva.
Camelia	Mason	Cincinnati.

Departed.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chiertain	Phillips	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	Bougher	Geneva.

OIL CITY—Four feet six inches, and falling.

MONONGAHELA—Seven and a half feet, and falling.

ALLEGHENY—Nine feet and falling.

The marks last evening indicated seven feet six inches by the pier marks, and falling slowly. The weather during theday was decidedly unpleasant for out door trade. The rain that set in early in the day continued. It was a bad day for receiving freight. The river is still falling, and will be fast. If Mr. Ackley has not already done so, he should no doubt be proud of such an achievement. The Arlington will be commanded by Capt. D. Moore, an expert and gentlemanly officer, who has many friends who will be pleased to see the Captain in charge of so fine a boat. The first clerk is Capt. A. S. Shepherd, one of the most accomplished officers that runs on any river. The Arlington will make regular trips between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and will leave on her first trip this day at 12 M.

Our River Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

STEAMER MAGGIE HAYS, }
CINCINNATI, January 24, 1870. }

We arrived this morning Sunday at four A. M. Left Pittsburgh at ten o'clock Wednesday evening; laid up at McKee's Rocks; lost twelve hours fog; landed at Beaver and Wheeling for freight; also at Marietta. We had on 1,600 plows, 100 wagons, 60 wheels harrows, 500 tons miscellaneous freight. We have had beautiful weather so far. This morning the rain commenced to fall at seven o'clock; has rained hard since and continues up to the present time. We leave Cincinnati at 4 P. M. on our down trip; hope it will be a safe one. The steamer Wannanita leaves to-day for New Orleans with a full trip. Capt. Conway is well, also James Rees, Jr., and Jos. Dunlevey, clerks. The Belle Vernon left yesterday evening (Saturday) with a good trip.

The river is high but is falling. We will have to lower our chimneys to go under the bridge here; there is about fifty-five feet upon the roll on the Maggie, and send respects.

Yours, &c., J. S. D.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 120¾@120¾.

NEW YORK, January 24—P. M.

MONEY.

Money active

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

Anderson, Matthew, Claysville, Pa. 3c
Creamer, James F., St. Vincent, Pa. 3c
McCord, John D., Philadelphia, Pa. 3c
McFarland, Mary F., Meadville, Pa. 3c
O'Hanlon, Patrick, Loretto, Pa. 3c
Hatfield, H. S., McCordville, Ind. 3c
Bedford, J. B., Canton, Ohio 3c
Reckord, Henry, Fallston, Md. 3c
Kilker, J. L. and D. S., New York 3c
Richards, Louis, Indianapolis, Ind. 3c
Rhode, Wm., Olney, Ill. 3c
Waldo, Daniel, San Francisco, Cal. 3c

THE PARHAM Sewing Machine.

THE Printing Committee of City Councils will meet for organization to-day.

TRAVEL on our street passenger railways is greatly increased by the continued disagreeable state of the weather.

ALLEGHENY Councils will hold a regular semi-monthly meeting on Thursday evening, being the first stated meeting of the new Councils.

THE ROAD COMMITTEE.—The Road Committee of Councils have organized by electing Mr. E. P. Jones Chairman.

THERE were three John Smiths in the Central Police Station house at eight o'clock last night, each one asserting that he was the original John of Pocahontas fame.

BEING CLEANED.—A large force of men were at work yesterday cleaning Federal street, Allegheny. The work is done for and at the expense of the Passenger Railway Company.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.—The Printing Committee of Allegheny Councils met last night, but the only business transacted was that the Controller be authorized to contract with the official papers at the same rates as last year.

DISORDERLY.—William Fence, a resident of the Third ward, Allegheny, was before Mayor Callow yesterday morning, on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was fined twenty dollars and in default was committed to the workhouse for thirty days.

INFORMATION TO BE GIVEN.—Pittsburgh papers are requested to copy this item: "A note received in Pittsburg, Miss. says: 'If John Cook will write to J. D. Forester, Co. A, 16th U. S. Infantry, he will hear of his brother-in-law."

TO CLAREMONT.—The following named persons were removed from the county jail to the workhouse yesterday afternoon: Charles Robinson, William Doris, James Connelly, P. P. Frost, John Lewis, Cirus Jackson, (colored,) James Shaw, Charles Donnaldson, Hart Maddison, Fred. Klink, Andrew Roddock, William Henry, William Fence.

THE FIRE ON SATURDAY NIGHT.—The fire about midnight on Saturday was at the cigar and tobacco store of Clarence Morrow, No. 244 Pennsylvania avenue. The loss was about $75, on which there was no insurance. It was stated yesterday that the fire was at Burkhardt's cigar shop, on Pride street, but this seems to have been an error.

FIRST REGULAR MEETING.—The new Councils of the city of Pittsburgh will hold its first regular meeting for the transaction of business on next Monday afternoon. In the Select branch the ordinance providing for depositaries of the public funds will come up for consideration, and other important measures will, we understand, be introduced in both branches.

DEATH OF AN AGED LADY.—On Friday evening last, the funeral obsequies of Mrs. Henry, mother of Hudson Henry, Esq., Receiver and Paymaster of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and Samuel Henry, an extensive forwarding merchant of Huntingdon, Pa., took place at Harrisburg. The deceased had reached an advanced age, and was a worthy and estimable woman.

THE DOG CASE.—We noticed yesterday the arrest of Terrence McManus and John Carroll, who had a dispute on Saturday afternoon about a dog. Both claiming that the dog was theirs, they got into a free fight, when they were arrested. In the morning the Mayor imposed a small fine for disorderly conduct on each of the two men, and told them they must settle about the dog as best they could.

SWINDLING AN EDITOR.—A man named D. W. Erwin, claiming to be from Brownsville, has been victimizing, or attempting to victimize, W. R. Allison, Esq., of the Steubenville *Herald*, by forging orders upon a number of merchants of that city. He was caught in the act and locked up for trial. He had a number of forged orders in his pocket when arrested, and confessed what it was useless to deny—his guilt.

FORFEITED TO THE CITY.—Sunday night a man giving his name as Miles Murphy was arrested by the police for insulting a female detective in the Twelfth ward. At the lock-up he let thirty dollars for his appearance yesterday morning, and was released. Yesterday morning came, but the prisoner did not, and in accordance with the usual custom, his name was called three times and no response being made, the money was declared forfeited to the city.

SLIGHT FIRE ON FIRST AVENUE.—About half past six o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was given from box 4, corner of Second avenue and Ferry street, occasioned by the discovery of a fire in the roof of Morris, Rutan & Co.'s spring factory on First avenue between Market and Ferry streets. The engines of the district were on the ground promptly, but their services were not required. The damage is trifling. The fire is said to have caught from a spark from the chimney.

COUNTRY STORE ROBBED.—On Sunday night the store of Henry Johnston, near Stevenson's mills, Moon township, was burglariously entered and robbed of a considerable quantity of goods, which were hauled away in a wagon. Among the goods stolen were eight overcoats, three webs of black cloth, three webs of muslin, a large lot of boots, shoes and gaiters, butanut cans, a partially filled chest of tea, half-chest of tobacco and other articles. The parties were supposed to have made their way to this city, but there is no clue to their identity.

SOUNDS FROM VIRGIN ALLEY.—Last evening considerable of an uproar was created on Virgin alley by the appearance of a female named Mary White, so terribly under the influence of liquor as to be entirely unable to take care of herself. Those who attempted to take charge of her were forced by her outrageous conduct to leave her, and sending for the police, Mary was arrested and conveyed to the lock-up. She resisted the arresting officers all she could, and a large crowd of persons followed to the watchhouse. The prisoner was locked up for a hearing this morning. She is between fourteen and fifteen years of age.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.—The Finance Committee of City Councils met in the Controller's office, at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and organized by electing William Phillips, Esq., President. The Controller performs the duties of clerk to the Committee. The Committee continued in session until about half past five o'clock P. M., when it adjourned to meet again on Wednesday morning. Various important matters were before the Committee, among which was the ordinance appropriating the finances of the current year, but, as no conclusion was arrived at, we are not at liberty to give the proceedings of the Committee.

ESCAPED.—About eight o'clock last evening, some excitement was occasioned on Fifth avenue by the rapping of policemen's maces and the appearance of several men on the sidewalk in bare heads and wearing white aprons. A squad of police soon gathered together and proceeded hurriedly up Fifth avenue and along Smithfield street, but failed to apprehend any one. On inquiry we learned that an employee of Holtzheimer's Continental Eating Saloon had been discharged during the afternoon, and returning last evening he attempted to pick a quarrel with the barkeeper. The police were called, but the fellow escaped from the saloon and passed up Smithfield street. Although pursuit was at once given he was not apprehended. The affair attracted a large crowd of persons.

70 SMITHFIELD, between Fourth and Fifth.

Tobacconist Charged with Violating the Revenue Law.

Yesterday morning R. Hanna, a cigar manufacturer doing business on Eleventh street, this city, was arrested by United States Revenue Inspector Robert Mcready, in charge of violating the revenue laws. It is alleged that the defendant refilled old boxes with cigars and sold them without paying the Government tax, and also that he placed a larger number of cigars in the box than allowed. It is further alleged that he has been guilty of inadvertising and selling cigars from his show case without having paid the tax thereon. The establishment was seized, and, after a hearing before United States Commissioner Gambe, the defendant was held to bail for trial.

The Type-Setting Contest.

Mr. Barber, of Cincinnati, has made no response to the challenge of George Arensberg, the "Pittsburgh Velocipede," and it is reported that the former is too much disabled by illness to attempt a contest. A recent letter from New York states that in a trial of his speed, Mr. Arensberg composed in seven days, of seven hours per day, 101,500 ems Type, an average of about 2,071 ems an hour. When we state to the uninitiated that in what is called one thousand ems among printers, there are almost four thousand pieces of metal to be picked up, one by one, in the course of this trial becomes apparent. In each of the seven hours employed Mr. Arensberg would have to pick from his case and place in his composing stick over 16,000 pieces of metal.

Burns' Anniversary.

The celebration of the birthday of Robert Burns will be held at **Masonic Hall** this evening. The hall will be thrown open at seven o'clock, and the celebration will commence at half past seven precisely. A part of the programme is as follows: Rev. Wm. J. Reid is to speak to the memory of Burns; Rev. J. R. W. Sloane will speak to Scotland; Prof. Newell will give "Young Lochinvar" and "The Cameronian's Dream," and such songs as "Tak' your auld Cleak Aboot," "Scots wha ha'e" and Heather Hills" will be sung, and the inimitable poem of "Tam O'Shanter" will be recited in the real vernacular. The celebrated Allegheny Quartette Club will discourse some of their finest music. We have no doubt that Masonic Hall will be crowded.

Slight Fire at an Oil Works.

Shortly before two o'clock yesterday afternoon, an alarm of fire was sounded from box 65, corner of Penn and Thirteenth streets, Twelfth ward. In a few minutes after and a general alarm was sounded, and thinking there might be a destructive conflagration, our reporter wended his way to the Twelfth ward. After alighting from the cars and walking two or three squares he discovered that a still containing some tar, at the oil works of Messrs. Wormser, Myers & Co., on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, was on fire. There were no engines at the fire, and worst of all no people. Our reporter inquired the cause of the general alarm, when he was informed that the Independence Company, Twelfth ward, had refused to go to the fire, stating that if it was only a little one, and then a member of the Fire service, Mr. Harris. All fires generally begin little, but in the case of an oil refinery, oftentimes result disastrously. In this instance, however, the still containing the tar was closed in with brick, and no damage, save to the still, could possibly be done, and the members of the fire department, after satisfying themselves of this, returned to their homes. The still, it is thought, was leaking, and the tar ran out and communicated with the fire in the furnace. The loss, which is principally the damage to the still, will not exceed $200, on which there is no insurance.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The Sixteenth Annual Report—Management of the House—Its Expenses, &c.

We have received a copy of the sixteenth annual report of this excellent institution for the reformation of youth of both sexes. The house, as most of our readers probably know, is situated on the north bank of the Ohio river, nearly three miles below the city. It has been in existence sixteen years, and during that time its inmates have aggregated 2,184, of which about four-fifths have been boys and one-fifth girls. The President of the Board of Managers thus defines the object of the institution in his present report:

The Refuge is a place of reform, and not of punishment; a home, and not a prison. A sojourn within its walls leaves no stigma of conviction, no stain of infamy, no record of guilt; and the act which commits a child to its guardian care reconciles stern necessity with the most benevolent impulses of the heart. To realize these facts, and to adopt our discipline and instructions, so as to meet the wants and accomplish the reform of those committed to our care, have been the objects of our most anxious desire and earnest efforts. The permanent reformation of many of these inmates have enjoyed the benefits of the institution, and the frequent visits of former inmates who have become useful and respectable members of the community, the letters of approval which are constantly being received from masters and friends, of the success of those who have been indentured, are all evidences of success which more than realize our expectations, and is full of encouragement for the future.

The management is in the hands of some sixteen of our own citizens and representatives appointed by the County Commissioners of Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Erie, Fayette, Lawrence and Washington counties, all of which contributed to its erection. The operations of the house will be learned by the following table, showing the number committed since the opening of the institution, and from what counties:

Counties.	1869.	Previously.	Total.
Allegheny	92	1438	1530
Armstrong	2	17	19
Beaver	4	49	53
Blair		1	1
Bedford	1	15	16
Cambria	2	2	4
Centre		27	27
Clarion		4	4
Clearfield		4	4
Erie	5	56	61
Fayette	3	75	78
Greene		1	1
Jefferson		3	3
Lawrence	1	43	44
Mercer		24	24
McKean		5	5
Somerset		6	6
Venango		11	11
Washington	7	45	52
Warren	2	17	19
Westmoreland	17	138	155
Returned by Magistrate	121	1845	1966
Returned by Master	15	173	173
Returned voluntarily	1	66	67
Arrested and returned	4	22	26
Escaped inmates	20	198	218
Total	141	2043	2184

The report shows this establishment to be admirably conducted. The discipline is probably the best in the State. The use of the rod is unknown. The Superintendent governs these boys and girls, bad as most of them are supposed to be, by moral influences alone. In fact, we understand that if the Legislature will order the site to be changed to a farm, he is willing to undertake the management of nearly all of them without walls or locks. For a few hard cases he would probably require some post of confinement for a few days; but of the great body of them he has no fears that they would run away. The financial arrangements are certainly good. The officers salaries are paid by the State, and the other cost of its support paid by the counties is about $32,000, being under 40 cents per day, officers included. The whole institution does great credit to the officers and managers, and of it Western Pennsylvania may well be proud. We think the Board of State Charities, who are expected to visit our benevolent institutions this week, will find this one deserving of their entire commendation.

THE PARHAM Sewing Machine.

THE CASE OF EDWARD RYAN.

A Sad Sequel.

The painful facts connected with the arrest of Edward Ryan, the raving madman; his incarceration in the watch house, and his subsequent removal to Dixmont are yet fresh in the minds of our readers. His case was one of the most violent which it has ever been our province to witness, as he had to be manacled, and bound hand and foot beside, before he could be transported. The force of his frenzied struggles only closed upon his misery, when his wife, carrying in her arms a little child, appeared at the Mayor's office, and asked for information concerning him. She stated that they lived at Wilkinsburg, and her husband, who is a coal miner, left home for Pittsburgh a week ago last Wednesday. On the following Monday he wrote to her to come on and he would meet her at the boat here. She came as bidden, but her husband did not meet her, and she could learn nothing of his whereabouts. So she came to the Mayor's office and made her inquiries. Then she was told that her husband was undoubtedly a raving maniac. It was the first hint she had received of such trouble, and the poor woman broke down utterly, and seemed to think heaven had fallen upon her. Sympathy to Mr. Fortune's office, and her immediate necessities will be attended to. She says that something over a year ago her husband was attacked by fever when in Pittsburgh, and beaten severely over the head. Since then he has occasionally shown some symptoms of derangement, but has not been bad heretofore. He was perfectly sane when he left home.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Henry McCullough and others, heir at law of Wm. McCullough, vs, George R. Wintz, trustee, &c. Amicable action to determine who were the legal heirs and representatives of Wm. McCullough, deceased, in order that funds in the hands of the trustee should be properly distributed. Verdict for plaintiffs, $2,342 11.

Andrew Rinemon and Jacob Snyder and others; *sci. fa. sur* mortgage on property in Tarentum. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $3,187 45, subject to the opinion of the Court on questions of law reserved.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]
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THE BANION POISONING CASE.

Miss Maggie Banion Has a Hearing and is Discharged.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon, Miss Maggie Banion, the young girl arrested on suspicion of having administered poison to her father, Philip Banion, was brought from her cell in the jail, before Mayor Brush, for a hearing. The Mayor stated that, if there was no new testimony to offer, he would discharge the accused.

J. C. McCarthy, Esq., who appeared as counsel for the girl, stated that there was something more than the defamation of a mere formal discharge. She had been accused of a most terrible crime—the poisoning of her father; had been dragged from her home; incarcerated in jail; and her reputation had been tainted for life. He thought that, under such grave circumstances, some testimony should be given by way of explaining how she had come to be arrested. He did not reflect upon the Mayor, or the officer who made the information, but somebody had committed a serious blunder in causing her arrest, and it was due to her that the public should understand the nature of the suspicions against her, as it was suspicion and nothing else that had led to her arrest.

Mayor Brush stated that he had no objection to hearing whatever testimony there was to offer. He would also state, in explanation of the part he had taken, that Coroner Clawson, after hearing a portion of the testimony before the inquest, had instructed the jury to advise him promptly of any new developments that might tend to throw light upon the death of Philip Banion. Accordingly two of the jurors had sent a note, addressed to the Coroner, who was then sick at home, stating that a cup or glass had been found, in a place where a younger sister of the accused had stated that she (Maggie) had hid it, and which contained a white sediment supposed to be poison. They asked for advice as to what they should do. After consultation, it was determined to make an information for murder, "from information received," and officer Chess was instructed to make the charge and execute the warrant. The contents of the cup (or what remained) were then submitted to Dr. Wuth, who, on analysis, found them to be a mixture of salt and lard. In the absence of any new testimony, he was ready to discharge the girl.

Coroner Clawson was called and corroborated the statement made by the Mayor.

The Mayor, by request, then read the letter which had been received from Messrs. John I. Russel and John Adams, dated at Port Perry, and setting forth the facts connected with the discovery of the supposed poison.

The girl was then discharged, and furnished with money to pay her fare to Brinton station. The family has been broken up by the death of the father, and this girl is said to be both homeless and friendless. Her sisters, we are informed, have obtained temporary situations, and it is to be presumed that the good people of the neighborhood will see that Maggie, notwithstanding the horrible suspicions entertained against her, will not be left without some protection. There is nothing, thus far, to condemn her, and she is entitled to the sympathies of the good and the charitable.

The chemical analysis of the stomach of the deceased has not yet been completed, and until that is finished the jury cannot make up their verdict.

THE ALLEGHENY POLICE.

Meeting of the Police Committee Last Night—The New Force Appointed.

The Police Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening in the Mayor's office for the purpose of making the appointments of the day and night police force. The meeting was a large and protracted one, and did not adjourn until seven and a half o'clock. There was not, as is generally the case on such occasions, a large crowd in and around the office.

The following are the appointments made by the Committee:

James Duncan, Chief of Police.
John P. Kennedy, Captain of Night Watch.
Wilson Bowden, Jackson Scott, Benjamin Charles, August Elkie, Murray Hoss, Edward Brooks, Charles B. Sayers, Richard Geary, Hugh Mitchell, Reginald Lenney, Richard Wilson, John Brown, Hugh Wilson, Joseph Hardt, Charles Reliher, A. Briers, Gottlieb Keller, John Keltenbach, John Long, Wm. Barr, Richard Whittaker, W. H. H. Tyler, Henry Kalmire, Robert Lindsey, J. C. McIlvre, James Horner, Henry Beckert, Wm. H. Burke, A. W. Swearingen, Wm. Shields, Wm. J. Merriman, Wm. Weir, John Sylleneberger, Nicholas Trontman, Washington Swain, Alwer Fe. Cornelius, John Lafferty, Frederick Breninger.

The Mayor was instructed to notify the new force to be at his office at three o'clock this afternoon, before they will be assigned to their several positions.

The new force will enter upon the discharge of their duties this evening.

70 SMITHFIELD, between Fourth and Fifth.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Callow.]
ALLEGED LARCENY.

Sarah Mitchell, Mattie Gordon and Birdie Catlin, women of color, were arrested by the police yesterday on an information preferred by Rose Ann Reddick, a white woman, charging them with disorderly conduct and larceny. The accused, it is alleged, attacked deponent on Washington street, on Saturday night, took a shawl from her and afterwards sold the shawl for forty cents. They will have a hearing this morning.

LARCENY OF A PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lewis Lazarus yesterday made information against Isaiah Price, *alias* Weis, for the alleged larceny of a promissory note. The information sets forth that in May, 1869, at Price's store in Birmingham, he, the defendant, did feloniously destroy a certain promissory note, held by Lazarus against the said Price, for the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars, dated January 1, 1869, and payable in six days. Defendant had, up to May, 1869, paid one hundred and four dollars on the note, and during that month Mr. Lazarus sent his son to collect the balance, when, as the information states defendant took the note out of his hand and destroyed it. A warrant was issued and an officer has gone to Greensburg for the purpose of arresting the accused.

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THE PARHAM Sewing Machine.

C. A. R. CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Committee of Arrangements—Programme of Exercises.

The committee appointed to make arrangements for the Department Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, which assembles in this city on Wednesday next, held a meeting, yesterday afternoon, and adopted the following programme:

The Committee will receive the Grand Commander and members of his staff at the Union Depot, on Wednesday morning at nine o'clock, and escort them to the Monongahela House.

At one o'clock P. M. of the same day all members of the Grand Army in the county are requested to meet at the Union Depot, for the purpose of receiving delegates from the East, and escorting them to the hotel.

The delegates will form at the Monongahela House at 2 o'clock P. M., and march in a body to Lafayette Hall, when and where the convention will be organized.

On Wednesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, there will be a reunion of the members of the Order of this county and the members of the Convention. The reunion will be open to all, and the public are cordially invited to attend.

Interesting and eloquent addresses will be delivered by several distinguished soldiers, who have been invited, and are expected to be present.

The banquet for the delegates and invited guests will take place at half past nine o'clock.

FENIAN NEWS.

B. McGuinness's Nephew Arrested in Liverpool, England.

We are sorry to have to state that Mr. McGuinness's nephew, A. M. Forrester, has been arrested in Liverpool for exporting arms to Ireland for supposed illegal purposes.

This young gentleman, who was a contributor to the defunct Dublin *Irish People* and other Irish national journals, and who is of high literary talents, was imprisoned twelve months for his participation in the rising of '67 in Ireland. His mother, Mrs. Ellen Forrester, and himself have recently issued a joint volume of their poetic effusions, which has been much admired. He has been recently arrested for exporting arms to Ireland for the use of the Fenians there.

A Young Man Mysteriously Disappears.

James B. Kerr, a young man twenty-one years of age, and son of Wesley Kerr, formerly proprietor of the Scott House, has mysteriously disappeared, and it is feared has met with an untimely fate. About a year since James married a young lady in Wheeling, West Virginia, and obtained a situation as entry clerk in one of our leading commission houses. After his father's removal to the West, James went to housekeeping on Noblestown, where he has since resided. About three weeks since, he left home for Limestone, a distance of thirty miles, with the avowed intention of obtaining a situation. Since that, nothing has been heard of his movements. It appears that he was a passenger on the same steamboat for Limestone and did not go ashore at that point. A rigid search was instituted, but he was nowhere to be found. The prevailing opinion is that he fell overboard and was drowned. See "Wanted—Information," on first page.

Descent on a Gambling House.

About ten o'clock last night officers Dresler, Long and Brook, and others, made a raid on Elijah Hall's saloon on Third avenue, and detected a large number in the act of playing the game of faro. Money had been staked, and the men were intently engaged in the game. The officers succeeded in arresting the bar-keeper James Brown, and one Hannah, Wm. Rafferty, Fred Vierheller, Geo. Hamilton, John Wiltz, Harry Ryan, and Wm. Davis. The officers also seized the faro board, and all the implements used in the game and carried them triumphantly to the Mayor's office. Mr. Hall was not in the saloon at the time of the raid, but is absent from the city. All the parties were released except Rafferty and Fred Vierheller, the latter being security for their appearance this morning.

"A RARE CHANCE."—An advertisement with the foregoing caption will be found elsewhere, which is deserving the attention of capitalists in which to make a good investment. New Florence is a beautiful town, and is growing in importance daily.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The annoying, persistent drizzling rain of last evening did not prevent a large, fashionable and appreciative audience from assembling at the Opera House, to witness Mr. Edwin Forrest's matchless impersonation of "Cardinal Richelieu." His performance of the character is still marked with great care, and in the opening scene he aims to be the living embodiment of the historical character. His voice is still as clear and robust as of yore, and every syllable is so clearly enunciated that no part of the text escapes the ear of even those sitting in the rear of the dress circle. Of his readings, it is only necessary to say they were admirable. Miss Julia was a very acceptable "Julie," but Mr. Harris was not by any means as pleasing as Mr. Wallack has always been. He twists his body in such a variety of shapes in his endeavors to personate one nervous, and his efforts in the ratting line are not successful. The members of the stock company in the play, with the exception of several parts very well, Mr. Winter's "Francois" being notably excellent.

To-night Mr. Forrest will appear as "Virginius, the Roman Father."

MUSEUM.—Miss Pearl Russell has such a variety of attractions at the Museum that they cannot be specified, but they are all interesting and instructive.

THE ACADEMY.—The Lingard burlesque company is giving their first entertainment to-morrow evening. Seats may be secured to-day at Kleber & Bros.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Another Invoice

Of Phalon's Vitalia or Salvation for the Hair just received by Jos. Fleming, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond. Try it.

The Spring Session

Of the Ladies Seminary, Brownsville, Pa., will commence on February 7th, 1870, and will continue for twenty weeks. For circulars address the Principal, Mrs. C. E. Smythe.

Something New.

Call at No. 418 Liberty street, and see the improved Corn Sheller, for which a stock company is being formed in this city for the purchase of the right to manufacture and sell the article in this State.

C. O. COLE & W. W. NOEL.

Milhau's Golden Cod Liver Oil.

Pure and reliable, obtained from fresh and healthy livers, and unsurpassed by any yet produced. Sold by all respectable druggists. J. Milhau's Sons, 183 Broadway, New York. tuy

Latest from the Ladies.

Since the introduction of Phalon's Vitallia or Salvation for the Hair, ladies who formerly used dyes, are universally abandoning them. They find the new article so harmless, so clean and pure, so pleasant to the the senses, and with all so superior as a means of renewing the color, that they absolutely shudder when they think of the filthy stuff they once used. TrSu

Satin Gloss Starch Testimonials.

PITTSBURGH, October 28, 1869.

DEAR SIR—Having given your *satin gloss* starch a thorough trial in my Laundry, I can say that it gives such entire satisfaction that in future I shall use no other.

Respectfully, yours,
HARRY SHIRES,
Proprietor St. Charles Hotel.

To Wm. Burrows, Agent Glen Cove Starch Company, New York. 7.

There is No Excuse

For those who drag their weary and disordered bodies into our company, when a few doses of Ayers Sarsaparilla would cleanse their impure blood and restore their health and vigor. Ye muddy victims of bilious disease, have some regard for your neighbors, if not for yourselves. TTuS

Elegant Tea Sets.

An unlimited assortment of China ware, embracing new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Silver Plated Ware.

For the latest designs—plain, chaste and elaborate—see R. E. Breed & Co.'s stock, 100 Wood street.

Country Merchants

In search of a place to purchase their drugs and medicines to their best advantage, and save money, should call at McClarran & McKennan's drug store, 85 Market street, near Fifth avenue.

R. E. Breed & Co.

All that is new and elegant in silver plated ware will be found at 100 Wood street.

W. D. Dufby,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue,